The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 130. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 31. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th Ootober	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate.		
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,,LONDON .. ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	8th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	L. Noma	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	L. Noma	550	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LINGA ..	2695	Fri, 1st Aug	* 6 a.m.	Direct
DWARKA..	1,695	Thu. 7th August	9 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Patiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday 7thAugust
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

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Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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31st July, 1913.
161

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:

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(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

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Anglo-Indian Empire League.

OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

[Telephone No. 1133.]

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The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer. M.A.D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.

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Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.

EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied clerks, typists, tutors governesses, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicitly, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.

Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Further particulars from

THE HONY. SECRETARY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

Gresham Building, Fort.

Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL	2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	75,00,000
RESERVED FUND	15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£600,000

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Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

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PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.
264

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle"

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undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

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YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

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"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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Magnetos for Automobilists: How Made and How Used. A handbook of practical instruction in the manufacture and adaptation of the Magneto to the needs of the Motorist. By S. Bottone	1 12
Motor Car Construction. A Practical Manual for Engineers, Students and Motor Car Owners. With note on wind resistance and body design. By R. W. A. Brewer. With numerous illustrations	4 6
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BOMBAY. 197

THE

Bombay Chronicle

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Yearly	Rs. 20
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New Electric Laundry

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DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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B. O. C. PETROL.
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Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

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BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

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CYCLE (Ordinary Cycles insured against Damage and Theft).
MOTOR CYCLE (Policies covering all Risks at low Premiums).
PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, etc., insured against Breakage).
LIFT (Lift owners insured against liability for accidents to passengers,)

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(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.

Manager for India: G. M. Rose.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
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DHOND.	MHOW.
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	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 6th day of August 1913, at 3 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, when the Resolution that was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of July 1913, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

Should such Resolution be duly confirmed, the Resolution for reducing the capital of the Company from Rs. 18,00,000 to Rs. 1,80,000 by reducing the nominal amount of the 1,800 shares of the Company from Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 100 each, and the Resolution for altering Article 110 of the Articles of Association of the Company for the purpose of giving power to the Secretaries and Treasurers to draw cheques against the moneys, goods or credits of the Company at any Bank will be proposed at the said meeting, and, if passed by the requisite majority, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a subsequent General Meeting.

The said Resolutions so to be submitted at the meeting may be inspected at the Registered office of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th day of July 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E 1587
No. 1616
Recd. 26/7/13
Ret. D 29/7/13

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of Kalidas Jairam late of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant deceased.

Bai Kusumba widow of Kalidas Jairam of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant residing at Gulalwady outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
The 25th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. Surajmal & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

0328.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON 1913.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days racing, to be held as follows, from August to October, 1913.

(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 2nd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting).

(B). POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
3rd, 6th, 11th and 13th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
20th, 24th and 27th September.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A and B.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 50
Each Lady ..... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST AND SECOND MEETINGS.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket ..... Rs. 5
Lady ..... „ 2
SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket ..... Rs. 1 8
Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0
Lady ..... „ 0 8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday, July 26th, 1913.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Race Stand,
Poona, 14th July, 1913.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE as DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR for Urdu Schools. Salary Rs. 60-75. One having Gujarati knowledge preferred.

A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education,
Baroda State, Baroda.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Gordhandas Kaniram of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons having any claim to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his residence at Thakurdwar Road No. 400 within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

The schedule of the property referred to above.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent Tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhendy Bazar Parel Road, without the fort and in the registration sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 8096 and Street, Nos. 544-546-548 and registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under Old Nos. 714-715 New No. 7885 Old Survey No. 1177 and New Survey No. 4542 and containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Bhendy Bazar Parel Road, on the West by sweepers' passage on the North by the house of Sha Maneklal Dharamsy and on the South by the property of Karimbhai Moosaji.

Bombay, 30th day of July, 1913.
PURSHOTUM HURLY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
(IN INSOLVENCY.)
(No. 382 of 1913.)

Re Hasanali Ibrahimji of Bombay Borah, Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Bala Dhabu Street, out of Fort; an adjudged insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HASANALI IBRAHIMJI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1913.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 30th July, 1913.

R. B. PETER,
0332 Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Javalbai, widow of Deokaren Hansraj, late of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu inhabitant .....Deceased.

Hookmichand Deokaran of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu inhabitant a Grain merchant the son of the abovenamed deceased residing at Vithal Vadi without the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 30th day of June, 1913.

Messrs. Jehangir Mehta & Somjee,
0262 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—
Per line ..... Rs. 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0
CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 0257

WANTED.

THE BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT of "Commerce," Calcutta, would be glad to receive photographs of business men for re-production in that paper. Please address:—"BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT; COMMERCE," c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A TRAINED ACCOUNTANT. Apply, in person, MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Complete Programme at
6-30 and 10 p.m.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30.

ANOTHER BUMPER PROGRAMME.

THE IMPOSSIBLE POSSIBLE.

Have you seen Mdlle Elise under sensational shooting act?

The Marvel of Marvels.

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Mr. illwell has many more wonderful things this week.

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The adaptation of Scott's Poem, "The Lady of the Lake," is a masterpiece.

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The Patter Comedian in a double turn.

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BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND.
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR
Atank Nigrah Pills
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
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Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

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BOMBAY.

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CLEARANCE
SALE
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Perfumery and Toilet Requisites etc.
Visit Cordially invited.
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
47, Century Bdgs.,
Hornby Rd., Fort.

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To-Night! To-Night!

The
RAJAH'S CASKET.
A Detective Drama full of Startling Incidents.
(2,500 Feet-2 Parts)

This film has been released only lately and is an unique production in many respects.

FULL PROGRAMME OF COMICS.

Bobby as an Apache.—(A highly amusing comedy with the famous boy-actor Bobby in the leading part.)

Tweeduldum in Love with a Singer.—*(Comic)*

3 Shows Nightly.—*7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11. Sat. and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows.—Sat. and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

CHURNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs., BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Donald House, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stable, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, rich glass and crokerware, plated-ware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board dumb waiters, lamps, screens, carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet ornaments, China and Japanese vases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chests of drawers, cloth and gown presses, boatwood chairs, one cottage piano, by Rose and Co., marble top tables, teapoys, China matting, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Geo. Sawle, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FRASER ICE FACTORY, as a going concern.

Under instructions from Mr. S. B. Fraser, the Liquidator of the Fraser Ice Ft., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Frere Road, Mody Bay, the following:—

A. The whole Ice-factory, facing the new Alexandra Dock, with good will fire proof, one storeyed building 170ft. by 50ft. another 3 storeyed small building.

B. 2759 square yards of land including six vacant plots for godowns leased for 99 years (12 years are spent).

C. The whole ice machinery consisting of 6, 6, and 10 tons each complete.

In the alternative 3 separate ice plants one for 10 tons and two of 6 tons each, complete with three boilers, three engines, 14 ice cell tanks, refrigerators, condensers, etc., in one lot or in three separate lots, or piecemeal as may suit intending purchasers will be put up to Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 5th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of blackwood writing table, round tables, blackwood cupboard, blackwood chiffioners drawing room suite, sofas, easychairs, cabinet, one large partition screen, teapoys, one carved flower stand, stool setty, hand and foot sewing machines, one small iron safe, one large English stone, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

English built glass fronted miniature landanlette, in good order.

Second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.

Second hand rubber tyred victoria.

Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet harness.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 31st July, 1913. 254

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOSIERY AND GENTLEMEN AND TRAVELLER'S OUTFITS, the Stock-in-trade of Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy, No. 1, Crawford Market.

High Court.
Suit No. 980 of 1911.

Ambalal Pranjiwandas .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the order contained in consent decree made in the said suit, dated the 26th day of July, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises as above the stock-in-trade of the said Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy, consisting of collars, shirts, neck ties, socks, caps, hats, handkerchiefs Gladstone bags, suit cases, sleeping suits, hand bags, shawls, waterproofs, overcoats, etc.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st July, 1913. 252

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued.. 6,825 for		£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	... ...	£112,664
Annual Income	...	£1,481,521
Assets	... ...	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	... ...	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—
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Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

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POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.
LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of it own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.
TELEPHONE No. 2352.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."
728

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 30, 0·07 in.

Fall from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. July 30, 0·10 in.

Fall since June 1, 59·11 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 15·98 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 28 July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts
E. G. Hospital ..	0·04	59 11
G. T. Hospital ..	0·03	68 43
J. J. Hospital ..	0 02	70 96
Sion Factory	No	Return

S. S. Tannenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Tannefels, which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg, reports very rough sea in Arabian Sea.

S. S. Euryalus:—The steamer Euryalus, which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Moulmein, reports moderate monsoon and heavy westerly swell.

S. S. City of Sparta:—The City Line steamer City of Sparta, which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Birkenhead, reports fresh weather and strong monsoon.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation. 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th)..	91·8	87·0	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	99·3	82·6	68	..	..	−9·16
Do. (29th)..	104·3	85·8	50	..	..	−0·06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th)..	105·8	82·1	59	..	..	−0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	106·3	85·0	66	..	5·70	+3·18
Rawalpindi ..	93·9	76·1	93	..	..	..
Lahore ..	99·1	84·2	82	..	9·11	+1·98
Sirsa ..	98·8	83·0	65	..	12·89	+7·45
Ambala ..	94·5	80·9	75	..	18·15	+7·11
Delhi ..	96·0	83·8	62	..	9·24	−1·64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	98·0	82·0	58	..	5·18	−6·55
Mainpuri ..	99·3	83·1	64	..	5·11	−4·74
Jhansi ..	93·6	79·5	67	..	4·90	−11·40
Cawnpore ..	98·0	84·0	61	..	8·31	−5·59
Allahabad ..	95·6	82·5	72	..	9·91	−3·34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	105·1	86·8	58	..	1·22	×3·66
Karachi ..	81·0	78·5	91	1·10	10·61	+6·59
Ajmer ..	87·6	75·7	76	..	7·3	−1·52
Jaipur ..	93·2	77·1	74	..	11·34	+1·74
Kotah ..	92·1	78·1	66	..	5·27	−7·35
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	80·5	71·0	87	0·43	13·36	×14·90
Dwarka ..	82·3	79·7	87	0·02	13·70	+4·86
Veraval ..	82·6	78·8	87	0·13	?	?
Rajkot ..	86·1	71·3	88	0·88	21·97	+6·30
BHAVNAGAR PRTS. ..	91·0	76·8	79	0·08	28·44	+18·73
Surat ..	86·4	79·6	87	0·01	28·18	+3·06
Ahmedabad ..	87·1	74·7	97	0·06	24·28	+7·98
Deesa ..	84·8	71·1	94	0·29	21·58	+10·35
Neemuch ..	83·9	71·0	89	..	14·47	+1·89
Indore ..	85·6	70·1	88	0·15	23·89	+8·65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	87·3	76·3	74	..	17·56	−7·91
Saugor ..	85·3	75·6	84	..	14·88	−6·05
Hoshangabad..	86·6	74·4	86	0·04	20·49	−0·64
Khandwa ..	88·2	74·7	80	..	20·33	+0·41
Akola ..	90·2	72·5	78	..	15·95	+1·05
Amraoti ..	85·8	72·3	85	..	23·42	+7·65
Nagpur ..	86·0	75·3	78	0·11	24·64	+1·99
Chanda ..	90·0	75·8	77	0·08	17·48	+3·64
Raipur ..	85·7	73·6	92	1·25	19·32	−3·54
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85·4	78·3	90	0·07	59·11	+15·98
Alibag ..	86·3	79·4	86	0·02	55·93	−6·80
Mormugao ..	86·5	78·7	91	0·8	69·10	+3·01
Karwar ..	84·2	78·0	89	0·07	69·57	−7·10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	89·4	74·6	70	..	9·95	+0·64
Ahmednagar..	86·1	70·5	75	..	16·29	+7·95
Poona ..	83·5	71·8	77	0·03	19·34	+7·81
Sholapur ..	89·3	71·1	75	..	9·69	+0·75
Bijapur ..	86·7	72·3	76	..	8·54	+3·15
Belgaum ..	85·3	67·9	52	0·30	19·77	−4·10
Aurangabad ..	88·9	70·7	79	..	14·5	+2·80
Nizamabad (Indur).	89·4	74·2	77	..	26·66	+11·88
Hyderabad ..	87·3	73·2	77	0·08	10·09	−0·09
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	83·3	73·6	94	2·31	63·71	−10·76
Calicut ..	76·8	73·6	95	3·29	57·27	−7·37
Cochin ..	79·9	74·2	78	0·95	51·41	+0·95
Colombo ..	85·0	75·5	89	..	11·48	−1·07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94·8	76·7	85	0·43	4·77	−5·77
Bellary ..	92·6	76·8	64	..	3·07	−0·65
Cuddapah ..	97·6	76·5	72	..	4·00	−2·83
Madras ..	103·0	78·0	73	0·66	3·19	−2·65
Bangalore ..	82·0	65·3	78	0·61	8·12	+1·25
Coimbator ..	83·9	71·3	81	..	2·65	−0·26
Trichinopoly ..	96·0	79·3	52	..	1·28	−1·42
Negapatam ..	94·7	79·7	74	..	1·15	−2·10

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west. Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north and in defect at Delhi. Minimum temperature is in excess at Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess, more especially during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in lower Sind; Karachi has had 1.10". Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local rain in west Central India; Bhuj has had 0.43", Rajkot 0.88", Veraval 0.13", Ahmedabad 0.29", Deesa 0.29" and Indore 0.15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in north Gujarat. Temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the south-eastern districts; Nagpur has had 0.11" and Raipur 1.25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.30" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, north Gujarat and lower Sind, fairly general in Kathiawar, the south-east Central Provinceas, nd local in west Central India and the south Bombay Deccan. Precipitation has been insignificant in the Konkan. Rainfall has appeared on the north Madras Coast, where it has been nearly general. Weather has become settled in Kathiawar and lower Sind. The fairly heavy rain at Raipur is probably associated with the disturbance which was reported to have formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar; fairly general rain in the east Central Provinces; local rain in the Konkan and on the north Madras Coast; some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central India, the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in the submontane districts of the Punjab and in the south United Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 29th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	.. inches	29·668
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	.. „	79 0
Dew Point ..	.. „	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	.. „	0·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) ..	..	7·0
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	85·4
Minimum do. do. ..	„	77·9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	.. miles	205
Fall of Rain ..	.. inches	0·05
Total fall during month..	.. „	33·25
Total fall during year ..	.. „	59·06
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th July ..	.. „	0·05

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following imformation is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index erro and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 30th July, 1913, was 29·875 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 0013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is deeded, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week Hours stated in Bombay Meantime Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	f. in.
Thurs.	31	9 59	27 1
	August		
Fri.	1	0 22	25 4
		10 4	28 2
Sat	2	10 21	26 2
		m 11 26	29 1
Sun.	3	11 14 a	27 1
		0 6 a	29 9
Mon.	4	m 0 5	27 10
		0 45 a	30 1
Tues.	5	m 0 55	28 2
		1 24 a	29 11

1913		Low water.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m	ft. in.
Thurs	31	3 59	20 6
	August		
Fri.	1	m 3 47	15 8
		4 46	19 5
Sat.	2	m 4 26	14 11
		5 29 a	18 4
Sun.	3	m 5 13	14 6
		6 10 a	17 4
Mon.	4	m 5 59	14 6
		6 50 a	16 6
Tues.	5	m 6 44	14 11
		7 30 a	16 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
30. (Wed.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15 m.
31. (Thurs.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15 m.
Aug.		
1. (Fri.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 14 m.
2. (Sat.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 13 m.
3. (Sun.)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13 m.
4. (Mon.)	6h. 16m.	7h. 12 m.
5, (Tues.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h 28.7 m. P. M.; New Moon. August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter. 9th, 9h. 33 0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

A CAT IN THE BONNET.

A motor party touring in the neighbourhood of Liverpool the other day descended from their car in order to view the new Gladstone Dock (says the "Liverpool Post"). On resuming the journey, the car ran for a few hundred yards when the engine began to misfire, and eventually stopped altogether.

After futile efforts to restart, the chauffeur essayed investigations. A sequence of low, plaintive cries presently fell upon his ear, emanating, seemingly, point from some of the mechanism—a circumstance which greatly puzzled the driver, notwithstanding that the car was a Singer.

After first raising one side of the bonnet to examine the carburetter, then lifting the footboards, in each case without finding anything amiss, he transferred his attention to the other side of the bonnet. Beneath this was disclosed a cat, which had established itself on top of the magneto in such a postion as to set up a short circuit through its body.

Though visibly distressed, the animal retained a sufficient reserve of vitality—due, doubtless, to its proverbial "nine lives"—to enable it to scurry off in lively fashion when placed on the road. "Pall Mall Gazette."

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES
THE MOST BREEZE FOR
THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Consols 2½ %	73
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·24½
Rentes 3 %	85½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46½
Bar Silver Spot	27½
" 2 months hence	27 11-16

Closing Tone of silver:—Rise caused by Indian and China buying.

Rupee Paper 3½ %	64 1-16
Exchange on India 30 d st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 13-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th, 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£175,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" " 6 "	5
Bar Gold (per oz)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1-8

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 30.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market stood steady and firm to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-7-6 gradually improved and closed at Rs. 96-8-6 (sellers) 31st July delivery. Business done was on a limited scale. To-morrow is the last day for the current Settlement and some excitement may be noticed in the Market. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood about annas two less.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103 (long dated).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market preserved a weak tone in the morning but at the close some excitement prevailed in the David and Fazlebhai Mill Shares and the rates advanced by a few points.

Fazlebhai opened at Rs. 585 but closed at Rs. 592-8-0 for August.

David stood at Rs. 563-12-0 in the morning but advanced to Rs. 572-8-0 at the close.

Colabas witnessed a big jump to-day. Yesterday they closed at Rs. 1,525 but to-day they were in demand at Rs. 1,550 for September.

Centrals stood at Rs. 2,130, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,720, Madhavji at Rs. 1,500 and Kohinoor at Rs. 797-8-0 for August.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 270 for August.

Petit declined to Rs. 3,152-8-0.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares receded to Rs. 92 and Deferred to Rs. 189 for August.

Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 66-8-0 x. d.

Tata Hydro Ordinary improved to Rs. 907-8-0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	250
Total Day's Imports	11,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady, fair demand.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with a moderate demand.

Mid. Americans	6·54 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·35 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August, 11·64 October 11·19 yesterday's 11·50, 11·17.

New York Official noon call Aug. 11·64 Oct. 11·20 yesterday's 11·55, 11·18

New Orleans 10 a.m. August 11·64 October 11·26 yesterdays 11·60, 11·21.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·24	6·23
A. S.	6·16	6 15
S. O.	6·07	6·07
O. N.	6 02	6·03
N. D.	5·97	5·98
D. J.	5·97	5·98
J. F.	5·98	5·98
F. M.	5 99	6·00
M. A	6·00	6·01
A. M.	6·01	6 02

LIVERPOOL, July 30.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Tay's price.
J. A.	6 23	6 24
A. S.	6 15	6 16
S. O.	6·07	6·07
O. N.	6·03	6·04
N. D.	5·99	5 99
D. J.	5·98	5 99
J. F.	5·98	5·99
F. M.	6·00	6 01
M. A.	6·01	6·02

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000

Futures at New York Aug. 11·63. Previous closing price 11·57.

Futures at New York Oct. 11·22. Previous closing price. 11·18.

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined partially under realizing:—

Spot Cotton at New York 12·10. Previous price 11·95.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 11 15-16 Previous price 11 15-16.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·65. Previous price 11·62.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·26. Previous price 11·25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4-86½
Silver Commercial Bars	595.8

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Fair enquiry.

"Cloths".—Quiet but steady.

West American 54's	11 9/16
" Egyptian 80's	18¼
Tone "Yarns"	Market quiet.
WestEgyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10
" 32's B	10 7-16
" 36's W.T.C.	10¼
" 36's B	10 11-16
" 42's	12⅜
" American 60's	16½
" Egyptian 60's	17⅜
" 80's	21½

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Rea Heading	7-9
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-1
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-2½
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Lempmans No. 1500	12-5½6 Exwarehouse
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	12-t
40's Bannermills Twist	10 7-2
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	10 13-18
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	5 21-36
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	July-Aug us
Water Twist American 30's	10
Mule Twist American 40's	11½
Mule Twist American 40's	11
Mule Twist American 50's	12½
Mule Twist American 60 s	14½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's	16 3-8
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's	17
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's	18

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 30.

The local market is steady and New Crop prices are about Rs. 4 per Candy higher than yesterday's closing.

The following lines from the "Liverpool Cotton Gazette" will be found very interesting:—

"We have for many years been convinced that after prolonged doubtful and hesitating markets, such as have for six months at least, been experienced, that any material change in values, when accomplished, is far less the effect of market conditions pure and simple, than that occasioned by outside influences. The outside paramount influence at the moment is neither politics, tariffs, or war. It is finance—and, naturally, with it the present scarcity of gold, first through the large demands upon it for world-wide industrial and commercial extensions, and, second, through the enormously reduced output of the yellow metal, which is the main acknowledged currency of the civilised world. To know that the Rand contributed some 38 to 40 per cent. of the world's production of ninety-eight millions sterling of gold in 1912, and that Johannesburg frequently remits weekly to London, under normal conditions, some £750,000 to £1,000,000 in bars, and that this is heavily reduced now, and may be almost altogether stopped in the near future, is a matter of extreme anxiety for the whole financial and commercial world, for as the "Daily Graphic" says:—"In this country the stock of gold is below its usual level, and with the strain on credit from which the nation is undoubtedly suffering as a result of excessive national expenditure and taxation, a restriction of gold arrivals would be a serious matter." The City Editors of London papers exhibit considerable anxiety with regard to the question, which is excellently summed up by the "Daily Express" as follows:—"The possible extension of the miners' strike on the Rand is viewed with considerable anxiety in the City. This is the time of year when the Bank of England, which, owing to the exceptional Continental gold demand, has been obliged to maintain its discount minimum at an abnormally high level, should be replenishing its gold reserves in order to meet the usual autumnal drain. Should the supply of gold from the Transvaal be cut off for even a short period a rise in the Bank rate would very probably follow. At the moment long delayed additions to the Bank's supplies of the metal are coming forward, while, of course, considerable shipments are on their way to this country, the bulk of which will probably find its way to Threadneedle Street. Looking further ahead, however, the outlook is dark, assuming that the strike is not speedily settled." In brief, the menace to the gold supplies of the world is likely to be operative to an extent detrimental to commerical interests and interprise more far-reaching than the average trader realises, and as affecting cotton and cotton values, will be more importantly effective than movement, distribution, visible supplies, stocks, and the ordinary conditions of trade than all crop prospects put together. While American industrial trade continues good, the futures delivery contract markets are much disturbed about the proposed "rider" to the new Tariff Bill, to tax Futures contracts to the extent of one-tenth of a cent. per pound of cotton, in other words, ten pounds sterling per 100 bales. Should such a commercially prohibitive amendment be carried, the American contract markets would have to close, and, as things are, Liverpool would certainly benefit; but we can scarcely imagine any such drastic legislation howsoever some practices in the contract market offend. Naturally much more will be heard of this. In the meantime New York houses are cabling to know the value of Liverpool Cotton Association shares."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk wire as under:—

"Hedge selling against c.i.f. purchases is beginning. After recent heavy decline reaction is only natural but our New York friends telegraph that a decline is more likely than an advance."

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Inc.	Fully Grad.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals		225	-4	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	..	237	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	236	..	do
G. M. Khandeish	..	242	234	.. do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	..	258-9	..	.. do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	225-6	..	.. 25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	275 25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
S. w Ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	236 25-8-13
Westerns, Churke	..	..	..	249 do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	254 do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	267 do.
M. G. Compte	..	..	..	246 do
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

Methyloids cure in a few days without publicity or inconvenience. They relieve the pain and give visible result in few hours. Avoid injections. Use Methyloids.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 29.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £ 65⅝ Copper Braziers £80½; Yellow Metal 6½

Freight.—Coals.—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6 value *Arrival:*—Newby Hall.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 46½ August-September; Antwerp, sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed, 7 July- August, Hull; sellers; Easier.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 % ex-Ship. 54; July-August; Dunkirk-sellers. Rapessed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex. Ship. 54½; July-August; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 49½; July-August: Hamberg. sellers. quieter. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship 49½; August-September; Antwerp; done, firm. Linseed Calcutta 46; July-August; London, sellers, quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38; July-August; London; sellers. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½. July London; done. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal, dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-5½; July-August; sellers; dull.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags); 12-6½; sellers; Oct.-Dec. steady; with a fair biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 11-9; sellers; Jan.-March. firmly held but nothing doing. German Beetroot 88 % 8-11½ sellers: August steady but not much doing, 9-3, sellers Oct.-Dec. E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India: 13-4½, sellers. Nov.-Dec.; steady, quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-4½ August-Sep.; value; dull. C. & F. Bombay 11-3: August-Sep.; value; dull.

Java Sugar.—inactive.—unchanged.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

We are now in the midst of our second cyclone of the season and protracted wet weather is having a depressing effect on local business.

In the Share Market some activity is displayed at the Jute Counter where there is fairly good enquiry at hardening rates. Coal Shares are not so much in favour, however, and there sums to be a weakening tendency in this section. In the tea department of the market the satisfactory results obtained at yesterday's auction should have revised public interest in tea investments, but this was not the case and there is no inquiry for tea.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK.

The report of the Directors of the Bombay Merchants' Bank for the year ended 30th June last shows that the net profit including the sum of Rs. 56,774-0-1 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 2,02,445-9-5. An ad interim Dividend at the rate of 6¼ per cent per annum free of Income Tax was paid for the half year ended 31st December 1912 which absorbed Rs. 31,250. The Directors have placed to Reserve Fund Account (which will now stand at Rs. 2,00,000) Rs. 1,00,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 71,195-9-5, which they recommend to appropriate as under:—In payment of a final Dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for the half year ended 30th June 1913, Rs. 37,500; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 33,695-9-5. Total Rs. 2,02,445-9-5. It will be seen that the bank has made during the year the net profit of Rs. 1,45,671-9-4 equal to 14.56 on the Paid Up Capital. The average Bank rate was 5.66 during the year under report. An Agency of the Bank was opened in London during the year.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 31.

597. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade on Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays at 7 A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quaters. Dress.-Mufti.

598. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7. A. M.

599. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 5th Prox. at 6-45. P. M.

II.-The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 A. M. at Head-Quarters.

600. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 4th Prox. and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 6th Prox. at 7-30 A M at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

601. *Recruits Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30, P. M.

602. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

August 5th Tuesday, August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday, (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

603. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major H. J. P. Browne, G. S. O, Bombay Brigade, will give a lecture on the 5th August 1913 at the B, V, A, Lecture Room at 6-30 P. M

Subject.—The Strategy of Campaign 1805. All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be preseut,

Dress,—Plain clothes.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS.

Per S. S. "Salsette" to London on 2nd August, 1913.

Allen, Capt H
Apthorp, Capt. S E
Bell, Mr J M
Bell, Mrs and infant
Bird Mr. F D.
Caldecott, Capt E L
Dawson, Lt-Col A W
Drimmie, Mr. T
Egan, Mr. V H
Engel, Mr J D F
Ernsberger, Mr. G.
Ernsberger, Miss G
Fell Mr R G M
French, Major E G and Mrs
Gault Mr T M
Gault Mrs and infant
Griffith, Major G H
Hart, Mr F G
Hyde, Mr R B
Lewis, Mr H T
Lucas, Mr C A
Menkin, Mrs
Pickford, Mr A D
Rockey, Miss E
Ravenscroft, Mr
Roe, Mrs C H
Shearme, RIM, Comdr C W
Smith, Mr W J
Smith, Mr W R
Smith, Miss
Waller, Rev Canon E H M
Young, Capt A

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,667/8
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	66/8 XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,7-4
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank L.d. Rs. 10	do.	6½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15.	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	..	6½ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.,July	9 o/o	64 XD
Standard Bank Rs.50.	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan, Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15.	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ {12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8/
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £ 12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	925
Alliance	Apl.-Oct	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	240
Bo Dyeing and M. Co.	..	30	740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	5.28
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	280
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2130
Ch ra	Mar.-Sep.	50	770
Choi Silk	..	20	755
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1 12-8
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coria	April	40	650
Crescent	Mar.-Sep	5	128-12
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	267-8
David	May-Nov.	20	57 -8
Edward Sassoon	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	25	485
Empress	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	59.8
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,285
Finlay Mills	..	15	265
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep	45	650
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 X.
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	165
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	13.)
Jewraj Balloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	90
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,370
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	797-8
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,315
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,500
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2000
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,155
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	10
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	165
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	245
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1 000
Phoenix	Jan.-July	7½	67 8
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	90
Ripon	do.	Nil.	10
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	82
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4 20
Shoolapore	June-Dec	250	4 900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	7
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1430
Sun	Oct.	..	128 2
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	22
Swan	New O	12½	30
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,715
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 42
Union Mill	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton {C. P.	..	Nil.	465
Western India	Sept.	45	615
Mysore Spinning	July	15	25

Press Companies.

	Last year Div. R	R.
Akbar	May 300	480
Albert Kurrachee	45	500
Bicul's Cawnpore	6%	120
The Bellary Pres	ec. 15	200
Brosch City	Oct. 14	130
Fort	Nov. 5	190
Godavery Valley	.. 6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July 40	725
Hindustan P. & My	.. 15	125
Hingolee	Sept 5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct 8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	.. 7%	13⅞
Khangaum	Sept 30	300
Manmudoura Ctn.	.. 7½	100
Mahuva	Oct. Nil.	120
Mercantile	do. Nil	20
Munmar Manufg	Aug 12½	23
New East Indian	Sept. 78	870
New Mofussil Co.	Nov. 50	865
New Berar	Oct. 35	552-8
New Prince of Wales	do. 45	750
Nind	Nov. 30	250
Surat City	Oct. 20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept. 40	660
Vardwan G. P.	.. 12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	69
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	5 o/o	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs.80		4 o/o	121
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132 4

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	155
All India U I. Co., Ld. Ks. 25	August	4½	9
Bamanlus	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Rec.	..		
Badham Pile	..		6 XD
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug		35 C
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	675
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. {P. O.	Feb.-Aug	..	178
Bombay Ice Manufg.		3	161-8
Bombay Flour Mill	H. yearly	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building	Mar.-Oct	40	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. {O. P.	Mar.-Sep	30	400
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	Sep.-Oct.	5	245
City of Bombay Building Co.	April	6 %	270
Delhi Flour	Dec.-Ju	20%	29½
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	Sep.	30 H.Yr	450
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd.. Rs. 20.	..	8	115
Indian Cotton Oil Company {Old 100 / New Issue 25 / P 100	Dec.	30	315
		30	20
	..	12½	20
	..	..	100
	..	..	25
John Roberts & Co.	March. Oct.-Jul	7 %	101
Jost's Fans Supply Co Rs. 50.	July.	13	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	do.	10 %	50
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	12½	183
Marks & Co.	July	..	107½
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	8	101
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	..	100
Napier Hotel Co.	..	Nil.	70
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	7 %	25
Phillips & Co.	July	20 %	402/8
Port Canning Co.	Sep.	Rs. 3½	3
Shivraj pur Synd. etc.	..	40	880
Shivraj pur Debs.	..	10 %	22
Sidar Arabic G's. Co.	..	8 %	500
Sounds & Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	95
Tata Iron Steel Co. {O. D. P.	..	..	40 now 92/8
Tata Hydro Electric	Jan & July	Nil.	189
P 6%	..	..	172
Thacker & Co.	..	4 %	905
Telephone Co.	May.	24 %	702-8
Treasher & Co.	July	Rs. 2½	..
		Rs. 15	198 XD 65
			492-8 XD

Buyer 2 S—Seller Nom—Nominal price
CD—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING IN LONDON.

The 127th half-yearly General Meeting of the stockholders was held on the 30th June, at Salisbury House, London-wall, Colonel F. Firebrace presiding.

The Chairman observed that the accounts embraced the nine months ended the 31st March. The gross receipts in that period aggregated Rs. 6,01,09,450 against a gross expenditure of Rs. 3,52,38,078, resulting in working expenses showing a percentage of 58-62 of the gross receipts. The net earnings in the period amounted to Rs. 2,48,71,372; the total interest charges, including the fixed contribution to the Secretary of State, amounted to Rs. 1,87,01,632, leaving a surplus net revenue for division of Rs. 61,69,740. The company's share of that amount was Rs. 3,08,487. After deducting Indian income tax and adding the small balance in hand there remained a sum of £20,758 to be distributed among the stockholders. This would admit of a surplus dividend of 16s. per cent, and leave a small balance of about £200 to be carried forward. The results were not quite so good as had been hoped for. Having dealt in detail with the results from the goods and passenger traffic he stated that, chiefly from want of funds, work on the Itarsi-Nagpur chord line had not advanced as fast as the directors had hoped for, and consequently the board appealed to the Secretary of State for India for special consideration of that important line. After six years of work the northern approach and ascent to the plateau had now been finished and 66 miles of the line were opened for traffic on the 1st May last, but as yet they had not been permitted by Government to undertake the heavy work on the south side of the plateau.

The very large increase of traffic last year found their railway very deficient in rolling stock and in traffic facilities for moving trains, and much traffic was lost in consequence. The traffic pressure this year had not been quite so great as it was in 1912, though it had been and still was very great, and more stock with additional engine power was urgently required. After referring with great regret to the accident which happened on the 30th April last near the Boregaon Station on the Nagpur branch which, he said, was due entirely to faulty signalling, he alluded to the recent strike of railwaymen in Bombay, and stated that to a certain extent their men responded, although they declared that they had no cause of complaint against the company. Fortunately, the men soon saw their mistake and quickly returned to duty. It was difficult to make any forecast of the prospects. The position as to the spring crops was improved by rain falling somewhat later than usual. The seed crops in the United Provinces ought to be fairly good; the wheat crop in the Central Provinces was reported to be very good; and the latest returns showed that the railway was carrying large quantities of general merchandise. The priests had declared this year as a propitious one for Hindu marriages, and consequently people travelled about in larger numbers, and there could be no doubt that, as the result of several good years, the condition of the people had greatly improved. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. J. E. Dallas) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring the surplus dividend mentioned, re-electing the retiring directors and auditor, and according votes of thanks to Major Hepper, the Agent in India, to the heads of departments, the staff generally in India and at Home, and to the chairman and directors.

PUZZLING A PIKE.

FISH TRIES TO SWIM THROUGH A SHEET OF GLASS.

"Miss Schintz," one of the white mice which found its way in and out of elaborate mazes, in the presence of the Queen, at New Bedford College, appears to have established quite a record in negotiating the turnings, cleverly avoiding the blind alleys, and finding the nest in the centre of one box constructed on the plan of the famous maze at Hampton Court, writes a contemporary. "Miss Schintz's" best time is given as ten seconds. But while the Queen was watching her she did not do it as well as usual, and hesitated once or twice. The mice are employed for the purposes of comparison and deduction with respect to habit-memory in animals and human beings. This is all part of a large inquiry as to the factors concerned in memory and other intellectual processes.

An interesting experiment was tried some years ago in regard to fish. A pike was placed in a large aquarium and allowed to swim freely about. Then a sheet of glass was put down in the middle. It took many months before that pike learned that it could not get into the other half of the tank. Then the glass was removed, but it was again many months before the pike discovered that the glass was not there, showing that its memory action was extremely slow.

Sea anemones and other creatures are being used for observation and study in regard to intelligence, memory, intellect, and the evolution of man from the lower animals.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 30th

S. S. Euryalus	Williams	Maulmein	June 20
S. S. Austria	Cosulich	Triest	July 19
S. S. Quiloa	Cole	Java	July 13
S. S. City of Sparta	McNeil	Birkenhead	June 7
S. S Esturia	Jones	Rangoon	July 18

DEPARTURES.

July 30th

S. S. Baron Balfour	Symonds	Philadelphia
S. S. Singu	Murrison	Rangoon and Marmagoa
S. S Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta
S. S. Nera	Lassince	Marseilles
S. S Arcadia	Barcham	Shanghai
S. S. Homayun	Murch	Jeddah
S. S. Sofala	Moth	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday:

S. S. Kirkfield	Dermody	Karachi
S. S. City of Bombay	Leary	Liverpool and Marseilles
S. S. Kola	Minett	Persian Gulf
S. S. Barjora	Commack	"

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Karonga	for	Calcutta
" City of Sparta	for	Liverpool, etc
" * Salsette	for	Aden

* To arrive.

S. S. Euryalus:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euryalus, 2308 tons, Captain R. P. Williams, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Moulmein, June 20th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Austria:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Austria, 4870 tons, Captain M. D. Cosulich, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Trieste, July 19th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Quiloa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quiloa, 4941 tons, Captain A. T. Cole, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Java, July 12th, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Esturia:—The steamer Esturia, 1280 tons, Captain L. Jones, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, July 18th, with a c

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TWELVE LAKHS IN DISPUTE.

DESAI OF SHIRSANGI'S ESTATE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Their Lordships yesterday heard this first Appeal from the judgement of Mr. V. V. Phadke, First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum. The original suit was filled by the respondents abovenamed against the appellants in the court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Belgaum for a declaration that a certain will and codicil executed by the first respondent's husband (the late Desai of Shirsangi) were illegal and the Desai had no authority to execute them, and the appellants had no right under the will and codicil; also for a declaration that the respondent No. 2 was the lawfully adopted son of the deceased Lingappa bin Jayappa Desai and for an injunction calling upon the appellants not to obtain possession of the property from the Court of Wards.

It appears that Lingappa Desai, the husband of the first plaintiff, died on the 23rd August, 1908, and as the first plaintiff was then a minor, the Court of Wards obtained possession of the property of the deceased by an order of the District Court. The first defendant urged that a will had been executed by the deceased appointing him an executor, and applied to the District Court for prabate. The defendants said that the will and codicil were executed on the 26th June, 1906, and 13th August, 1906, respectively, and as the remaining defendants were mentioned as executors in the will they were made parties to the suit. The plaintiffs said that in accordance with a direction given by her husband, plaintiff No. 1 duly adopted plaintiff No. 2 on 10th December, 1906. Both the plaintiffs Nos. 1 and 2 maintained that the will and codicil were owing to various reasons illegal because at their dates the deceased was very ill and was not in a state of mind to execute them. The plaintiffs further said that the deceased in the presence of many persons revoked the will and gave permission to plaintiff No. 1 to adopt a boy and continue the Sevasthan as before; and that the property was granted by the Peshwa for maintenance of the Desai and his family, and that according to the orders of the Government and the will of the father of the deceased Desai and the agreements entered into by him with his adoptive mother he (the deceased Desai) had no right to alienate the property; and that as the Karkuns as well as the members of the family of the Desai were interested in the property, plaintiff No. 3 was made a party as an old Karkun having interest in the property. The plaintiffs did not claim possession in the suit as the property was in the possession of the Court of Wards and not in the possession of the defendants.

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTION.

The defendants contended that the deceased Lingappa was full owner of the property set out in the plaint, and had full testamentary power to dispose of the same; that nothing in the original grant, or in the terms of his own adoption, or in the will of his adoptive father, did or could restrict his power of disposition; that at the time of making the will and codicil the deceased was in the full possession of his mental faculties and was under no external influence; that he did not authorise plaintiff No. 1 to adopt a son, that the allegation that he cancelled his testamentary disposition was untrue, that the plaintiff No. 2 was the brother of plaintiff No. 1 and his adoption (if any) was invalid in law and that plaintiff No. 3 has no right to join in the suit.

It appears that the deceased Lingappa Desai had by his will given away the whole of his property valued at about Rs. 12 lakhs and whose annual income was Rs. 60,000, in charity, and had given to his widow an allowance of Rs. 100 only per month for her maintenance.

The original suit was tried by the First Class Subordinate Judge and the principal issues were whether the deceased was in full possession of his mental faculties and was under no external influence at the time of his making the will and whether he had the power to will away and alienate his property.

DESAI'S RIGHT OF ALIENATION.

The Subordinate Judge did not go into the first question as an appeal was pending in the High Court against the decision of the District Court granting probate of the will to the executors; but he decided the second question in favour of the plaintiffs and held that the deceased Sirdesai had no right (notwithstanding the summary settlement) to alienate the property at will.

The defendants, feeling themselves aggrieved by the said judgment, preferred an appeal in the High Court against the decision of the Subordinate Judge. When the appeal came on for hearing before the High Court some time ago, it was objected to by the respondents that the appeal did not lie to the High Court but to the District Court, and the High Court held that such appeal must be made to the District Court and referred the parties to that Court. When the parties went to the District Court, the District Judge Mr. Crump refused to try the appeal on the ground that he had advised the first appellant herein as the Legal Remembrancer to Government, and made a report to that effect to the High Court. The High Court thereupon decided to hear the appeal themselves.

When the appeal came on for hearing on July 23 a print of limitation was raised on behalf of the respondents, but it was decided in favour of the appellants.

Arguments of counsel were not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, with Mr. Rudrappa, instructed by Mr. Mulgaoing on July 23, a point of limitation Mr. M. R. Jardine, with Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, appeared for the respondents.

FORGERY BY PRIESTS.

PROMISSORY NOTES ANTE-DATED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR V. RUDRAYA AND ANOTHER.

The two appellants and one Dadanaya were charged with forging valuable securities, viz., promissory notes under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code.

The allegation of the prosecution was that a decree was obtained by one Srinivas against Murgaya, the natural son of the first accused, and on 16th June 1908, the decree holder applied for attachment and sale of certain property. On the 17th June he first accused and his son sold the property to the third accused, who was to pay the debts of the first accused and his son, the debts being evidenced by four promissory notes. These promissory notes are send to have been forged for the occasion and to have been antedated, and to have been endorsed by the second accused as satisfied. The third accused applied for the attachment to be raised and his application saving been rejected he brought a suit in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Sirsi. The plaint produced these forged promissory notes in support of his claim and they were put in in evidence in the course of the suit. Ultimately two of them were found to be stamped with stamps which were not in use at the time when the promissory notes were alleged to have been executed. The District Judge of Ranura thereupon ordered the prosecution of the three accused.

The first and second accused contended that the notes were perfecly genuine, but both the assessors found them guilty.

The Sessions Judge, agreeing with them, sentenced the first accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, and the second accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500. He acquitted the third accused. Hence this Appeal.

OBJECT OF FORGERY.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel for the accused, dismissed the Appeal. The Hon. Mr. Batchelor said that the first accused was a Lingayat priest and the second was also a priest. It appeared to him that there was one single point in the Appeal viz. whether the exhibits 11 and 12 were forged documents, as they were held to be in the Court below. There was no evidence that the Courts' records were tampered with. He inferred therefore that the exhibits 11 12 were wilfully ante dated. The object of antedating these exhibits was to deceive the court of the existence of the debt to the deriment of the creditor. On these grounds His Lordship was of opinion that the convictions and sententences were right and the Appeal should be dismissed.

Mr. Baptista with Mr. Vineker appeared for the second accused.

Mr. Sirur appeared on behalf of the first accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

RIOT OVER A MOSQUE.

ACCUSED ARMED WITH A GUN.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR V. EBRAHIM ADAM KALAPPA.

As the result of a riot between two factions of Mahomedans belonging to the Rani mosque at Godhra, 42 persons were prosecuted before Mr. Braham First Class Magistrate, Godhra, and sentenced to imprisonment and fines. An appeal on behalf of three of the convicts was presented to their Lordships yesterday.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhoddas appeared, for the appellants.

Mr. Braham, in convicting the accused, said that they belonged to the so-called Bazar party of Ghanchis in Godhra who were charged with rioting on the morning of 9th September, 1912. At Godhra there were two factions, one known as the Manchis and the other as Goyas. The relations between the two factions were strained for some years past. The bone of contention was the "vahivat" over the Rani mosque. The latest quarrel was about the putting of a door to the mosque with its opening towards the bazar. The Bazar party, who were Yhanchis, refused to consent to this. So on the 26th day of Ramzan they tried to decide the point with the help of sticks and bricks, which were previously secreted in the mosque. One of the accused is said to have been armed with a gun. On the intervention of a Mahomedan Honorary Magistrate the fight was brought to a close.

The defence of the accused was that their case was covered by the plea of self defence.

The accused on being sentenced by the Magistrate, made a fruitless appeal to the Sessions Judge of Broach.

Their Lordships refused to admit the appeal.

APPLICATION FOR REVISION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR V. ANUIUNIYA.

Mr. G. S. Rao presented an application to their Lordships for the revision of the order of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, sentencing one Anuiuniya Jiwamiya, to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged with one Babar Jalan of the forgery of an entry in the birth and death register, of falsification of accounts, and of giving false evidence in a court of law.

Their Lordships issued a notice, but refused to grant bail.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

A sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court was held yesterday in the High Court, Mr. Justice Macleod, Commissioner presiding.

Re HASSANALI IBHARAMJI.

Mr. J. D. Davar, appearing on behalf of Abdul Cader Abdul Ali, one of the creditors, applied for an order of adjudication. He stated that the insolvent owed Rs. 2,500 to his client in respect of hundies which he had failed to pay. There was also another hundi of Rs. 600 which would soon be due. The insolvent, who had a shop, had transferred his stock in trade and shop to another person, and was now keeping himself in hiding.

His Lordship adjudicated the insolvent and ordered him to file his schedule in one month.

Re BANDEALI HIBJI.

A notice had been issued against the insolvent to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for giving undue preference to some of his creditors. Seven charges of fraud were framed against him by the Commissioner at the previous hearing. To these the insolvent had pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the insolvent and produced a medical certificate saying that the insolvent was seriously ill and was unable to attend the Court.

His Lordship postponed the hearing.

NOTICE DISCHARGED.

Re CASSUM HUSSEIN TELI.

A notice was issued against the insolvent under Section 100 of the Insolvency Act to show cause why criminal charges should not be framed against him for concealing his property.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared on behalf of the opposing creditor in support of the notice, while Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan represented the insolvent.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said that the insolvent got his discharge on March 8, 1912. On April 2 an application was made by the creditors whereupon the notice was issued. The insolvent was adjudicated on September 14, 1911, and his public examination was held on November 16, 1911. On January 29, 1912, the Official Assignee made his report that no offence was committed by the insolvent. The insolvent thereafter obtained a final discharge though it was opposed by his creditors. After that the insolvent filed a suit in the Small Causes Court against a debtor of his and it was then ascertained that the insolvent had sent some boxes of spectacles to his uncle while his insolvency proceedings were pending.

Mr. Wadia, on behalf of the opposing creditor, said that the insolvent had transferred his business to another person and had deposited his ornaments with one Cooverji Naoroji.

After some evidence was gone into the notice was discharged.

BURNING ACCIDENT TO A FAMILY

Shantabai (26), a Hindu woman, Krishna Shripati (18), a Hindu lad and a girl named Godabai aged about nine months, members of one family, were removed to Sir J. J. Hospital suffering from severe burns all about the body and were detained for treatment.

It appears that the three were fast asleep in their room at Oomercarry road with a naked light on the box. There was a kerosine bottle kept on a shelf above their sleeping place and during the night a rat knocked the bottle down and the oil fell on the light which flared up and set fire to the bedding severely burning the three people, who were rescued by their neighbours and removed to the hospital.

THEFT AT COLABA BARRACKS.

Captain M. D. S.. Brownrigg of the Sherwood Foresters stationed at Colaba has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 2,920, from the treasure chest at the guard room between 11 a.m. on Monday last and Tuesday.

The police are making vigorous inquiries into the matter.

THE CAUSE LIST.

THURSDAY 31ST JULY, 1913.

(Before the Hon. Sir Dinshah D. Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

For Judgment.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foaji v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Matubhai J. & M. Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

634-13—Rustomji & Co. Shah Sukhlal Mohanji & Co. firm. v. Vaghji Bhunji & anr.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL Comr's. Report.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai K. & G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

897-12—Manecklal and Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Badanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Paiwal v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Ranayalal a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Ranayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Ramdhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jenangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhudial Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 13-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchnaram & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboomal Widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For papers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdaridas & anr. Jamestji K. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tayabjee D. & Co.

939-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally, Patell and Es. Man J. H. & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R. K. & Co. Part heard.

For Further Direction and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu J. & M. Champsey Parbat & ors. v. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & ors. Little & Co. Manch & N. Shroff D. & D. For postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. K. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jarwalla and anr. Jamestjis R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaidas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gaekward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

S. C. Ct. 739/28300-12—Pest. R. K. & Co. J. M. Billimoria v. Hassanbhai Lalji Dewraj & ors. Sm. B. & Co.

1183-12—Madhowji K. & Ch. Lalji Narrauji v. Virji Peroj & ors. Unwalla P. & P.

1262-12—Dikshit & P. Messrs. Keebowlal Chhotalal, a firm, v. Chunilal Harilal & ors. Amin. & D.

19-13—Grd. H. D. & Co. P. Nusserwanji & Co. a firm v. Nowroji Merwanji Dubash.

30-13—Jehanjir G. & B. Messrs. Dharamsey & Co. a firm v. Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli & ors. Nadirshaw & D.

522-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. Fazalbhai Bhimji Thanawalla v. Miss Gohurjan Motichand & D.

1281-12—Nadirshaw & D. Ritta Pasgunia Fernandes v. Marian George & ors. C. P. D. Canhamatu J & M.

11-13—Maneklal & Ty. Tapan Khimji a firm & anr. v. Purshotam Sunderji & anr. Amin. & D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.

For Hearing on Exceptions To Acting Asst. Comr's Report.

358-12—Vachha & Co. Ali Khan Dalerkhan v. Mirza Khazbux Purmanand & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

783-12—Judah & S. Balaji Dhondiba Dhore Panduji v. Rowji Dhorma Jam. R. & D.

382-12—Miruwan & D. Hiralla Bubaridas & ors. v. Pitambirdas & ors. Amin & D.

281-12—Dubash & Co. for a pauper. Sitaram Bapoo Mandanker v. Bapoo Narayen Mandanker & ors. In person.

731-11—Payne & Co. Soonderlal Motilal v. Kantilal Sapirlal Desai & ors. Amin & Desai.

1286-12—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mg. Co. Ltd. v. The Hongkong Spg. Mafg. Co. Ltd. Omiderdas & Co.

529-12—Malir H. M. & R. Ismail Gaffoor v. Yacoob Haji Hassain & ors. Payne & Co.

828-12—Unwalla P. & P. Aishabai v. Piaroobai widow & anr. Khand L. & M.

1068-10—Little & Co. Shambhuprasad Girjashanker v. Sunderji Girdhar & ors Motichand & D.

678-11—Judah & S. Babaji Dowlatrao Rave & ors. v. Vasudev Nilkant Aglo. & anr. Mulji Kh. & Th.

973-12—Mehta & D. Kunjbehari Ravi Narayan & ors. v. Mathuraprasad Bissessarprasad & anr. Malvi H. M. & R.

1012-12—Bhemji & Co. Purshotam Bhaishanker & Co. v. The Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ltd. G. H. Dalal.

880-12—Motichand & D. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed v. Damodher Bhaskar Mantri & anr. N. M. Cama.

663-12—Bhai K. & G. Messrs. Vasanji Sons & Co. a firm v. R. D. Sethna & anr. Captain & V.

526-12—Matu J. & M. Bai Shameore widow v. Thakoredas Pranjiwandas Hiralal & Co. & anr.

370-12—Motichand & W. Jasodabai widow v. Virji Bhagwan Mulji Kh. & Th.

540-11—Payne & Co. Thakersey Sashandas v. Khimji Gokeldas & ors. Deph. F. & D. Bhai K. & G.

157-13—Patell & Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v. Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji Edg. G. W. & Co. & ors. D. J. Mantri.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Melville charged a European, John Henry Alexander aged 22 years, with deserting the Government Workhouse.

It appears that on May 16th, the accused who was an inmate of the workhouse, escaped by climbing over the wall and could not be traced for some time. His absence was first discovered by the Warder, Thomas Harold Graham.

The accused was arrested on the 28th and placed on his trial before the fourth Presidency Magistrate. He pleaded guilty, and admitted two previous convictions for the same offence and was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged George Michael, aged 26, an assistant in the employ of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of several sums of money aggregating Rs. 615 belonging to the Society, from 1910 to 1913. Mr. P. Godinho, and Mr. Chaya, pleaders, defended the accused. After some evidence had been recorded the further hearing was adjourned.

CHEATING A FURNITURE DEALER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, G. Cooper, an ex-police sergeant, was charged with cheating one Ardeshir Shapurji, a dealer in furniture. The charge against the accused was that on the 7th January he hired some furniture from the complainant. After a few days he returned only a part of it and then absconded but was arrested at Poona. After the second hearing he again absconded and was arrested at Calcutta. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 60.

SOLDIER'S REVENGE.

During the South African war letters sent home by British soldiers had to pass through the hands of a censor. A certain private had sent four or five letters home, and portions had been obliterated by the censor, and were, therefore, illegible on their arrived at their destination. He decided to even accounts with the censor, and at the foot of the next letter he wrote: "Please look under the stamp?" At the censor's office the letter was opened and read as usual. The officer in charge spent some time in steaming the stamp from the envelope, but his feelings can be better imagined than described when he read these words: "Was it hard to get off?"—"Argonaut."

SUBSIDISED PRESS IN BAVARIA.

A weird development of the antiquated semi-official Press system is reported from Bavaria, where the Government has secured legal authority to compel all communal councils to subscribe to the Government organ. "Bayrische Staatszeitung," founded some time back.

The District Council of Starnberg refused to subscribe to the organ, which does not represent their views and fought the case, claiming that compulsory subscription was ultra vires.

The law courts now decided that the Government is competent to enforce subscription.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Chapman at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner charged Ahmed Haji Umar with forgery and giving false information to a public servant and Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada, J.P., with abetment of the same offences by voting for one Cassum Haji Moti at the recent Municipal bye-election held in the Fort ward on the 5th June last.

Mr. H. Campbell, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Solicitor, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the first accused while the second accused was defended by Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. Joseph Baptista, Barrister-at-Law, who were instructed by Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleaders.

On the case being called on for hearing, Mr. Campbell tendered Mr. Dadiba H. Billimoria for cross-exafination. Examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he had made a statement to Mr. Cadell. He knew the second accused. On the election day he was at the booth to assist Mr. Petit. He had a conversation with the second accused some days before the election about securing votes for Mr. Petit. Witness went to the booth at 9-40 a.m., and stayed there till 5-40 o'clock in the evening. About 12-30 p.m., witness saw the second accused come to the polling booth. The second accused was not there before 12-30 p.m. About 12-30 p.m., witness saw the second accused ed there, he asked the witness whether Mr. Vicaji, Mr. Balubhai Desai and Mr. Khimji Punja had been there. Witness replied that Mr. Vicaji and Mr. Khimji had come but Mr. Balubhai had not. The second accused thereupon waited for about quarter of an hour and then went away to bring Mr. Balubhai. After the second accused had left, the red cap man Cassum Hussein arrived with some Mahomedan boy. Cassum told witness that the boy had come to vote for Mr. Petit. He did not know whether the first accused was that boy. As witness was busy with other voters, he asked the red cap man to take the boy inside the polling booth. They went in. When all this took place the second accused was not there.

Re-examined by Mr. Campbell, witness said he was moving from place to place. He saw the second accused for about quarter of an hour after he had come in. The interval that elapsed between the second accused going out and the coming of the Mahomedan boy and the red cap man was about quarter to half an hour. The second accused returned with Mr. Balubhai within half an hour and then remained until 3-30 or 4 p.m., when he left.

Examined by the Court, witness said he knew nothing about the challenge incident. There was only one entrance to the booth and that was from the road.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

Witnesses were then called by the defence. Mr. Payne called Ahmed Suleman, the munim of Haji Ali Mahomed Ismail as his first witness.

Witness said he knew Cassum Haji Moti for whom his master's firm collected outstandings and did other money transactions. Witness as well as his master had signed Cassum Moti's name on several occasions. The outstandings were collected by anyone of the four servants employed in the shop. The man who went to collect outstandings signed. Cassum's name on the receipts. Cassum Moti went to their shop almost every day. The first accused was employed under him since the last seven months. The accused came to them straight from school. The accused bore bore a good character and was obedient. The boy was not cunning but was simple-minded, not an idiot. A few before the election, Cassum Moti told witness' master in his presence that he had promised his vote to Mr. Petit. Witness understood Cassum Moti to say that if he was absent from Bombay on the election day, he had authorised anyone in his firm to sign his name wherever circumstances required his signature on the election day, the red cap man came to his shop and asked witness to send Cassum Moti with him to the polling booth. As witness was busy with some work, he told the first accused to go with the red cap, man and sign Cassum Haji Moti's name at the mandap. Witness had not told the accused what sort of document he was to sign. The red cap man must have told him where to sign.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, witness said he had been in his master's firm for about fifteen years. He never was a voter. His firm had been acting for Cassum Moti for the past six or seven years. He had also collected outstandings for Cassum Moti and signed his name. He did not remember the last occasion when he signed Cassum Moti's name even approximately. It might be more than a year or eighteen months when he signed last but not three years. This was the first occasion when he sent the first accused to sign for Cassum Moti. His master did not object to sign the voting paper for Cassum Moti. He did not remember if he consented to do that witness was prepared to sign Cassum Moti's name if necessary. It would not have taken much time to go and vote but he did not like to leave a customer, who was there at the time. He was engaged with the customer for about fifteen minutes.

At this stage, witness was given protection by the Court at Mr. Payne's suggestion.

To further questions put by Mr. Campbell, witness said he was not afraid to go and sign Cassum's name. He sent the first accused because it was customary for them to do so. No one in the shop nor he had on any previous occasion voted for any of their constituents.

Witness saw no responsibility whatever in collecting money and signing Cassum Moti's name and also voting in his name. The first accused was good in business. On his return, the first accused did not tell him or any other men in the shop that his vote had been objected to.

Mr. Vicaji, F. Vicaji, Pleader, was then examined by Mr. Davar. Witness said he had promised his vote to some person who came on behalf of the second accused for Mr. Petit. On the election day witness went to the polling booth to vote with the red cap man who had come to call him. Witness went there and on not finding his name on the register of voters he came away. So far as he remembered he did not see the second accused there when he was at the polling booth.

Cross-examined witness said he did not stay at the booth very long. He reached the booth at 11-25 a.m., and left within a couple of minutes. left within a couple of minutes. There were a considerable number of people about the booth. He had expected to see the second accused there but he did not see him. He did not look for the second accused while he was there. He did not inquire of the red cap man about the second accused.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Pleader, examined by Mr. Davar, said he had promised his vote for Mr. Petit to the second accused. On the day of the election, the second accused had come to the Esplanade Police Court and witness went with him to the booth. That was about a few minutes past 1 p.m.

Witness was informed that the second accused was waiting for him in the corridor of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. On going to the booth he saw Mr. Dadiba Billimoria. He was then taken by a Hindu gentleman to the place where voting papers were issued. He did not think the second accused was with him. He did not see the second accused after that at all.

Cross-examined, witness said the accused might have accompanied him to Mr. Billimoria but he did not introduce him to anybody. He did not see the first accused at the polling booth when he went in. He did not hear or notice any discussion going on where he went.

Re-examined witness said he would not have waited to bother his head about any discussion even if he had noticed it.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

DEATH OF SIRDAR DASTUR BOMANJI.

SPLENDID RECORD OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The death occured of Sirdar Dastur Bomanji Jamaspji, C.I.E., retired Deputy Commissioner of Berar, at his residence in Bandra on Tuesday at the ripe age of eighty-eight.

Born of the well-known Dastur family of the Deccan, the Sirdar was trained for the office of the High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan to succeed his father but on the advice of Mr. T. H. Bullock of Berar he joined Government service. In 1853 he was appointed a tehsildar in the Berars, which had a short time before been annexed to the British dominions after its being taken over from the Nizam and he whole-heartedly devoted his time in restoring order in this newly acquired province. He rendered very valuable service during the Mutiny and procured the services of 250 loyal Rajputs, whom he held in readiness in case of emergency. A plot was then laid to murder the Sirdar but his strenuous efforts aided by Col. Napier Campbell saved his life. He then assisted the British officers in securing information regarding the movements of Tantia Topee, who had descended from the mountain fastnesses into the plains of the Nerbudda in 1857 and his information kept the British troops in readiness at the proper spot and the Deccan was saved from calamity. The Sirdar then went to do duty in the district near Mahekar and there through his instrumentality the Arabs and Rohilas who had settled there were turned into lawful subjects.

After the Queen's proclamation and after law and order had been firmly restored, the Sirdar devoted his time and energies to advancing the prosperity of the province and soon rose to the post of acting Deputy Commissioner.

In 1879 his splendid services were recognised by the Imperial Government who conferred on him the title of C.I.E., and subsequently he was appointed a Sirdar of the Deccan by the Government of Bombay.

He retired from Government service in 1882 when in appreciation of his services, the public held a meeting under the presidentship of the Commissioner and presented him with an address and a valuable basket. Government showed their appreciation by increasing his pension by Rs. 1,000, which pension he enjoyed for about 30 years and the total sum, he thus received, is said to have gone above a lakh and a half.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

INTEREST ON TAKAVI.

LIVELY DEBATE.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

COUNCIL ELECTORATES.

NEW FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 30.

The third day's sitting of the Council began at 11-30 to-day.

The resolution which stood in the name of the Hon. Mr. Upasani which read as follows, "That the Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to remove their express prohibition against the employment of Matriculates in the public service," was withdrawn by the Hon. Mover.

Mr. Godbole's resolution was then taken. Before moving it, the speaker asked permission to delete the word "specially" from his resolution which now read as follows:—"That this Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to reconsider the question of interest charged on tagavi loans to agriculturists and reduce the same from 6¼ to 4½ per cent per annum in case of loans granted under the Government of India and Improvement Loans Act (act 19 of 1883)."

Permission to withdraw the word "specially" was given and Mr. Godbole in moving the resolution said that he was not one of those that thought that India was being rendered poorer by British rule. On the other hand he believed India was making steady progress, but there were a few classes whose progress have been slow. Prominent among those were the agriculturists of Deccan whose economic condition was not better than what it was fifty years ago.

MR. GODBOLE'S RESOLUTION.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS.

The Deccan agriculturists, he said, were roughly divided into three classes:—(1) those whose conditions were protected by irrigation works; (2) those who had wells; and (3) those who depended on rain. The first two classes were well off comparatively but the third class, a very large class who depended upon rain only, have to struggle very hard for a bare existence. After his crops are gathered at Dewali time he and his wife have to work as day labourers in some other village. In years of scarcity they have to migrate to Bombay or some other big town to find work for earning a livelihood. It was the duty of the Goevrnment to provide for this class. Experiments in Baramati and Sirur went to show the great advantage of assisting the ryot by teaching him dry farming where ordinary dry crops land yields very little. The Government were always ready to make tagavi loans, but he thought the terms of interest might be easier. The land belonged to Government which, as the biggest landlord in the land, must furnish loans of money to poor ryots for the improvement of the soil, since Government could get any amount of money at 3½ per cent interest and machinery in connection with tagavi administration was not expensive. Ryots who take tagavi loans are deeply attached to the soil, which security is the best. Taking the present rate of 3½ per cent. Government loan to be 96 the actual interest Government have to pay for their borrowed funds works out Rs. 3-10-4 per cent per annum. Adding 20 per cent allowed to the above for the cost of administration and bad debts, the rate of interest would work out to Rs. 4-6 per cent. per annum. The mover had made an addition of 2 annas per cent. to the above and recommended in his resolution which, he hoped, would not be considered. These recommendations, he thought, were by no means exhorbitant. Till recently the rate of interest in the district was 5 per cent. Bad debts should be rare owing to provisions to meet this.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The speaker then went on to compare his proposition with that of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas in 1909. In the case of land improvements started with the object of finding work for distressed agriculturists in years of famine and scarcity the expenditure incurred in excess of the correct value of the work executed would, of course, be debitable to famines and not to tagavi loans.

MR. HIDAYATULLAH.

The Hon. Shaik Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, in supporting the resolution moved by Mr. Godbole, said it was the duty of the Government to advance loans at a low rate of interest as landlord. Government would reap the benefit of improvement in property and he thought that 4½ per cent. was very fair and equitable.

MR. CARMICHAEL.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael said Mr. Godbole had stated his case with great fairness and the subject of his resolution was one that the Government appreciated. But his arguments were very theoretical. Money used for these loan transactions were got from the Government of India. The Government of Bombay had to pay back the principal in full and interest at 3½ per cent in full, in addition to home charges, and bad debts had to be written off. The speaker gave the Budget figures. There was a total charge of seven lakhs and the income showed a surplus of Rs. 15,662. The resolution, he said, might be welcomed since it gave an opportunity of giving the figures of these transactions. In 1907 there was only a small surplus. In the last four years there was a surplus of Rs. 15,96,000. The actual profit was Rs. 1,84,000, but this was not actual net profit. This surplus was largely due to the fact of recovery of arrears and this was quite right, the speaker thought, to set against previous losses. Therefore 3 per cent was what the Government had lost, and if the rate of interest had been as stated the Government still would have lost. He diferred from the mover of the resolution in that it was a great hardship that villagers had to take employment as labourers, but he thought that there were two ways of looking at this. He suggested that great employers of labour might look differently on this question, and perhaps it would be better if the ryot had some employment to go to instead of spending his time in idleness.

Continuing, the speaker said, the Government in times of famine have never taken the responsibility of improving the property of the landlord. Their care was devoted to seeing that there was no loss of life. The Government as landlord were not interested in the land as they derived no benefit from improvements on the land. In regard to the rate being lowered, he did not think Mr. Godbole had said 6¼ per cent was high. It was not as high as that charged by sowcars. On the one hand there was the rate that must secure the tax-payer against loss, and on the other hand the rate must be kept low enough. The works, the speaker said, started on takavi drew the ryot off and prevented the need of famine works. The sinking of wells in the Deccan was an expensive matter and he was not in favour of the suggestion of undertaking such works.

His Excellency at this stage drew the speaker's attention to the fact that he had exceeded the time limit.

MR. SAMALDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas then rose to suggest that the figures for the last ten years be considered by a committee, and if their enquiries resulted in showing that the rate of interest charged for takavi loans should be decreased by a half per cent the Government might see their way to reduce their rate.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee also spoke on the resolution and suggested that liberal takavi loans be made to poor ryots.

SIR I. RAHIMTULLAH.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, dealing with the resolution, said the tax-payer gets an indirect gain by improvement of the land and therefore he thought the rate should be reduced. He said the principle of the resolution was good. In dealing with the question of the housing of the poorer classes in Bombay, the speaker remarked that the scheme had proved a financial failure and concluded by suggesting that the Hon. proposer should withdraw his resolution on condition that the rate of interest be so regulated that the Government made no profit.

MR. KAMAT.

The next speaker, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, agreed that the idea of a small Committee as suggested by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas would be worth adoption.

MR. ORR

The Hon. Mr. Orr thought that he was one of those who were responsible for the increasing of the rate of interest on takavi loans to 6¼ per cent. As he was President of the Committee that enquired into the matter, and as a false impression seemed to prevail, he would like to explain the reasons which actuated the Committee in raising the rate of interest on takavi. Interest on takavi was not reckoned by months as done by the money lender but yearly.

Another point which had not been raised by any other member but to which he wished to draw attention was the danger of encouraging the ryot to imprudently draw large loans which he thought ryots would have difficulty in paying back. The Committee had come to the conclusion that 6¼ per cent tended to simplicity and was a moderate rate.

MR. VISHANDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Marchandrai Vishandas was against the resolution being accepted and said in dealing with takavi advances and interest charges the Government had a duty to observe to the tax-payer. They were not making a substantial profit as has been suggested. He did not think a case had been made out for the acceptance of the resolution and suggested its withdrawal.

SIR P. MEHTA.

PLEA FOR THE RYOT.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he was in sympathy with the resolution moved by Mr. Godbole. The Hon. Mr. Orr was walking round the question instead of meeting it straight. It was a wonderful argument that Mr. Orr had brought forward that for simplicity of accounts, the ryot preferred to pay a higher rate of interest. If the ryot preferred to pay a higher rate of interest, then he would be a more sagacious and shrewd person than many people tried to make him out. The ryot, he thought, would sacrifice simplicity if he could get better terms. The speaker agreed with Mr. Orr that the rate of 6¼ per cent. was moderate in comparison with that charged, but that was certainly no ground for the Government charging a higher rate. If the Government was making advances as Sowkars then, they might claim that rate was low. But Takavi advances were made for the best interest and for the benefit of the ryot conducing as much as possible for the welfare of ryots.

Sir Pherozeshah took exception to the remarks that fell from two Hon. members who had spoken before viz., one from the Hon. Mr. Godbole (the mover) and another from Mr. Carmichael. Mr. Godbole had remarked that the State was the sole owner of land. He was surprised that such a careful student of these questions as the mover of the resolution should have made such a misleading statement. The State was not the sole landlord but had a mere share in the produce of the land. The tendency of recent legislation was no doubt in the direction of making it an owner of land but the State was not really entitled to anything more than its rent from the ryot. He hoped that Mr. Godbole would avoid making such a glaring mistake in the future.

INTEREST OF TAXPAYERS.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael had again trotted out for the second time after what he had brought forward at the time of the passing of the Land Revenue Amendment Bill, namely, that the higher rate had to be charged to safeguard the interests of the general taxpayer. If they were to examine this view, they would find that the interests of the taxpayer were not at all involved in this question. The State raised an enormous proportion of its revenue from the soil, whether it was called rent or tax. It was therefore the obvious duty of the State to give all possible facilities to the tiller of the soil and to make his conditions as easy as might be. The general taxpayer did not at all come in.

INTEREST SHOULD BE REDUCED.

The only question the Council had to consider was whether the rate of interest was high enough to leave the margin of profit to the State? Whether the rate charged was moderate or not was simply beside the point. If lean years were left out of account and the calculation was based upon subsequent normal years, he was sure it would be seen that six and quarter per cent. on takavi did leave some profit to the State. The Government was rigidly recovering its dues from takavi advances as rigidly as its land revenue. It could not, therefore, be contended that there were heavy bad debts. He thought therefore that it followed from all these considerations that the Government must reduce rates of interest charged on takavi advances.

MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh was also of the same opinion as Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta and moved an amendment to the resolution moved by Mr. Godbole that the question be referred to a Committee to decide whether Government does or does not make a profit out of takavi loans. He suggested that an average of the last five years' figures be taken.

Mr. Patel supported the amendment moved by Mr. Goculdas Parkeh.

MR. UPASANI.

Mr. Upasani was in favour of the appointment of a Committee and in this he supported Mr. Parekh, but he thought the amendment should be slightly altered.

MR. KHANDALAWALLA.

Mr. Khandalavalla was in a position to say that the grants made to ryots was partly made to improve their lands and partly for maintenance. The question that would have to be gone into was whether the improvements undertaken were such as would yield profit to enable them to repay the loan. This and other aspects such as bad years should also be considered when going into the question whether any reduction should be made or not.

SIR R. LAMB.

REPLIES FOR GOVERNMENT.

Sir Richard Lamb said as the Hon. Mr. Parekh had refused to reply to the debate on his amendment it was left to the Government to reply. He did not consider there was any need for a Committee. He could not see there was any good in appointing the Committee. He would get the figures from the Accountant-General and lay them on the table. He could not say whether the Accountant-General should separate the accounts but as far as possible figures under the Land Improvement Act would be shown separate. He was not in favour of the appointment of a Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Parakh then withdrew his amendment.

MR. GODBOLE'S REPLY.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole in replying to the discussion, reviewed the points raised by the previous speaker and in course of his remarks said that takavi rate should be 3½ per cent. *plus* the actual cost of administration. He would withdraw his resolution provided the Government would lay on the table a statement of figures showing the cost of establishment under the Land Improvement Act, which Government promised to do.

H. E. THE PRESIDENT.

THE BUSINESS SIDE NOT TO BE LOST SIGHT OF.

In winding up the debate, His Excellency Lord Willingdon remarked that the debate was full of interest. He was glad that the resolution was withdrawn. The only question was whether the Government is alive to the necessity of improving the lot of the agriculturists, in whom the Government is so much interested. He was sure that the members would believe that Government had the interest of the ryot at heart and that they were doing their best for him but he thought that the business point ought not to be lost sight of.

MODI SCRIPT.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani then, by the permission of His Excellency the President, withdrew his resolution, recommending that the Modi Script be retained for all official correspondence and records but requested the Government to furnish him with papers on the subject.

COUNCIL ELECTORATES.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLAH'S RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah then introduced the following resolution:—"That the Government in Council be requested to appoint a Committee to consider and report whether any alteration or amendment was desirable in the constitution of electorates formed for the election of members of this Council and published in the schedules annexed to the regulations and that the report made by the Committee be published and laid on the table of the Council."

In moving the resolution, Sir Ibrahim considered there was room for improvement in the foundation of electorates and urged that a Committee should sit to consider the improvements in the constituencies which went to the formation of these electorates, for he thought it was very essential that Government should take the opinion of such non-official members as they thought fit. He then dwelt on the number of seats allotted to each interest.

In regard to the first interest, viz., District and Local Boards, the members of these bodies elected their representatives for the purpose of electing members of this Council. He contended that the electorate should be given a direct vote at the election of members of the Council, the electorate not being so large as to be unwieldy. He thought he had made out a strong case for giving a direct vote to Municipalities and District Boards.

As regards the Mahomedan community, he did not think the right given to them should be taken away. But it seemed to him an anomaly that constituencies with such divergent interests should have been created. The qualifications of Mahomedan voters, Sir Ibrahim thought, were too low as compared to those of voters belonging to other communities; consequently, the number of voters was too many but there were in the Northern Division 2,400 voters. He would be glad if graduates of 10 or 15 years' standing were associated with the Fellows of the University in the election of a representative to this Council.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The speaker then went on to read an extract from a Government of India Despatch, when the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb rose to a point of order, saying that hon. members could not read long extracts.

His Excellency the President however ruled Sir Ibrahim to order.

Continuing, Sir Ibrahim was opposed to the election by associations but favoured the direct vote system. He quoted the Government of India resolution which said that voting by associations was only a provisional arrangement. He thought the time had come for the abolition of this system.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

After lunch the debate on Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's resolution was resumed.

SIR R. LAMB.

Sir Richard Lamb said Government had kept an open mind on the subject. If there was a general desire for a Committee amongst the members of Council, Government for their part had no objection to accepting the resolution. They would leave the question very much to the Council to decide. The Hon. Mr. Parekh did not think that the resolution should be adopted as it stood. He said that so far as Municipalities and Local Boards were concerned, there was no need to revise the existing rules. He had consulted several members of these bodies who agreed with him that no change in the present condition was called for.

MR. VISHINDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas strongly opposed the resolution. He contended that the burden of proving the necessity for a change properly rested with the hon. mover of the resolution, which he had clearly failed to establish.

His Excellency retired at this stage of the discussion and the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb took the chair.

MR. GRAHAM.

The Hon. Mr. Graham referred in his speech to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's statement that the franchise given to associations lent itself to serious abuse as these bodies were themselves liable to change. He trusted his hon. friend did not refer to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which he had the honour to represent.

MR. EL EDROOS.

The Hon. Sardar El Edroos said no feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing electorates was visible among members of Council, and he did not know why a resolution should be moved for appointment of a Committee.

MR. BELVI.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and the Hon. Mr. Belvi also maintained that no case for a change was made out.

Mr. Belvi complained that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah ought to force down the throats of the present electorates a physic, of which not suffering from any distemper they were not at all in need.

MR. PARANJAPE.

ANOMALIES LURKING IN RULES.

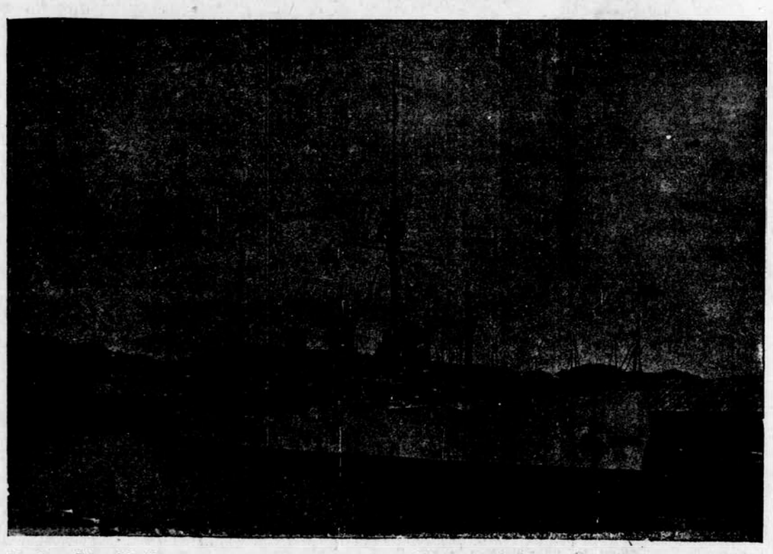
The Hon. Mr. Paranjape then said that he would like to support the resolution, if for no other reason than that it merely asked for nomination of a Committee to consider the question. They must remember that it did not commit the Council to any particular view. The fact that Sir Ibrahim had thought it necessary to raise the question of amending a resolution in this Council was itself a clear proof that a feeling of disappointment with the working of rules was entertained by a section of the community. Sir Ibrahim had pointed out in his speech anomalies lurking in the rules now in force. A Committee if it were appointed, would redress all such discrepancies, and what was more, several improvements could be effected. He could himself suggest changes in several directions which he believed would make for a more equitable and effective representation of the various interests. Recently a tendency was visible in certain quarters to form caucuses and to secure the election of candidates by tickets. This tendency must be effectually checked and it could not be better done than by introducing into their elections the system which was now adopted by most of the countries in the West, namely the system of proportional representation by a single transferable vote.

ELECTION BY ASSOCIATIONS.

The question again of election by associations certainly needed the close consideration of the Council. The University representation, as it stood now, was defective. At present, the Senate alone nominated a member to represent the University at the Council. It would be in harmony with modern notions of representation if the graduates of a certain standing were given the franchise. Mr. Belvi's contention that University graduates had been accorded a fair right of representation did not bear examination. The right was not worth the name. It was so to say microscopic, infinitesimal. Then again, of the three Western Districts one was joined to the Southern Division and two to the Northern, so that one solitary Deccani district among the Canarese population could easily be overborne. Any system of representation which laid itself open to such abuse obviously stood in need of amendment. These were merely suggestions thrown out to establish the need for an appointment of a Committee to revise the existing rules and Mr. Paranjape continued, the Council would be wise in adopting Sir Ibrahim's resolution.

(*Continued on page 8*).

H. M. S. PHILOMEL.



Bombay Chronicle Press. *Photo by S. Maddock, Metzker's Studio.*

Lying at the North Wall of Bombay Government Dockyard after her return from the Tanjistan Coast.

Bombay Chronicle Press. Photo by S. Maddock, Metzker's Studio.

The above is a photo of Stoker F. Wilson, S.S. Philomel one of the landing party at Madoomari who was shot through the left shoulder just after Ordinary Sea man Leatham had been killed.

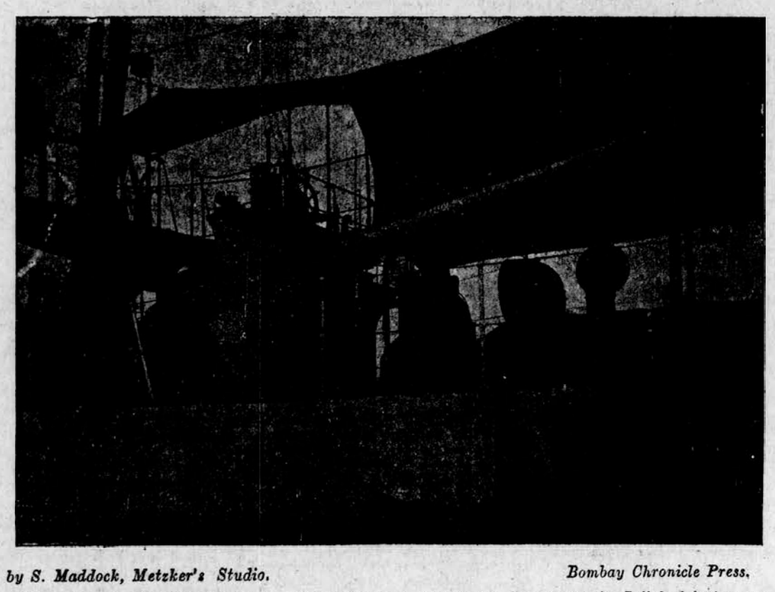


Photo by S. Maddock, Metzker's Studio. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The 4.7 gun of H.M.S. Philomel which was used by the Naval Brigade at the Relief of Ladysmith. This gun participated in the recent bombardment of Madoomari and behind the breach can be seen Gun Layer Stowe, R.M.L.I. who fired the first three shots.

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CAVE.—At Darjeeling, 14th July, the wife of G. H. Cave, Curator, Botanic Gardens, of a son.

REYNOLDS.—At the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, 14th July, the wife of Frank Reynolds, Indian Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOWERS—ROUTLEFF.—15th July, at Cawnpore, in All Souls' Memorial Church, by the Rev. Padfield Reginald George Bowers, second son of the late William James Bowers, of Plymouth, with Irene Adelaide, eldest daughter of J. E. Routleff, Loco. Dept., E. I. R., and grand-daughter of the late Capt. W. J. Routleff of Lucknow (Indian Mutiny Veteran).

CASANOVA—LEES BUTLER.—On Sunday, the 27th instant, at Bombay, Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal in British India, to Miss Elsie Lees Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Butler, from Bishop's Park, London.

DEATHS.

McIVER.—16th July, at Forest Hill, London, Donald Colin McIver third son of the late Kenneth McIver.

RAMUS.—July 29th, Daisy Ramus, the dearly beloved daughter of Charles and Rhoda Ramus, aged 19 years, 2 months and 14 days. Passed away peacefully at the J. J. Hospital after a long and painful illness patiently borne—Safe in the arms of Jesus.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Hornets vs. G.I.P., Cooperage, 5-45.

Public Lecture by Mr. Howard Eddie on Orphens and the Psychology of Poetry "at the Hall of the Theosophical Society" 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Friday, August 1.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due, 5 a.m.

Harwood Association Football League: All Blacks vs. R.G.A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Saturday, August 2.

Poona First Extra Meeting First Series, at Poona.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.

Monday, August 4.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-46.

Harwood Association Football League: Y. M. C. A. vs. Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45.

Tuesday, August 5.

Tenders for the Eighty Lakhs Rupees Bombay Port Trust Loan are receivable at the Port Trust Office till 1 p. m.

Harwood Association Football League: Hornets vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 31, 1913.

LORD CARMICHAEL AND BENGAL.

Lord Carmichael's notable speech at the Dacca Durbar on Monday on the political situation in Bengal was marked by a guileless sincerity, a ring of unaffected earnestness and a transparent solicitude for Bengal and the Bengalis, and is in characteristic contrast to the ineffective lecturing tone which is the usual official stock-in-trade in India on such occasions. The speech is so admirably conceived and so frankly genuine that it would not be surprising if it were even irresistible to the few irreconcilables as to whom His Excellency spoke in a vein of touching sympathy. Most valuable as the whole speech is, perhaps that portion of it which should do most good is the portion in which the Governor of Bengal speaking with all the authority of his position, enlarges upon the rarity of political crime. It is a mode, and a very mischievous one, to look upon Bengal as steeped in sedition, permeated with the most pernicious doctrines in politics, subversive of all law and order. We are asked from time to time to survey Bengal through glasses specially darkened for the purpose, and to condemn with insensate confusion of thought all crime as born of a general denial by the whole community of allegiance to constituted authority. Lord Carmichael provides a timely corrective to this incoherent fashion of reckless thought. This passage of his speech cannot be too strongly emphasized.

We read a good deal and hear a good deal about political crime. We read sometimes that it is common in Bengal. We see our Assemblies referred to as political dictators and Bengal spoken of as though its people were as a whole disloyal. Gentlemen, there is far too much loose writing and loose talk of this sort. Political dacoities are not common in Bengal; they form a very small proportion, indeed of the dacoities committed in the province. Political crime of any kind is rare.

What a change of manner and tone for the Durbaris of Dacca must be this sympathetic identification of himself with and defence of the Province, after the lecturings and hectorings to which they were periodically subjected by Sir Bampfylde Fuller and Sir Lancelot Hare. How much more strongly must they be moved to co-operation with the Government by a Governor, who thus speaks with them and for them, and shows himself firstly concerned for the good name and repute and the honour of the Province of which he is Governor. We fancy that Lord Carmichael has done more for law and order in Bengal in this single utterance than could be accomplished by a hundred repressive measures or political trials. Not that he is blind to the possibilities that may arise necessitating the former. He asks his audience to contemplate the prospect of repressive measures, and appeals to them to strive for the alternative. The silent struggle that is now going on between Lord Carmichael and the reactionary clique at Simla is too well-known not to ensure that his appeal will meet with the response it deserves. But even when he talks of repressive measures and dangers ahead Lord Carmichael is neither offensive nor alarmist. There is no trace of vindictive threat in the one and no nervous screeching at the other. The speech is conceived in a calm spirit of dignified self-possession and sympathy, and it is throughout the calm but earnest appeal of a man to his fellow-citizens, and dominated by the spirit of partnership.

If the people of Bengal do but realise the risk, I feel sure they will find a way to combat it and I can promise you that my colleagues and I will do all that we can to assist you. Government is not vindictive. It is to the credit of England as much as to the credit of Bengal that Bengalis should succeed in all that is good. The young men of to-day will be the leaders of the people twenty years hence, and it is to the interest of all of us, and it is the duty of all of us, to do everything we can to bring these young men up as loyal and law-abiding citizens.

Such an appeal cannot fail in its effect.

COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS.

The desire to impose restrictions as to the time to be taken up by members in the discussions on the Budget in Council are hard to explain, except on the assumption that the official members want to be done with the affair as quickly as possible. It is unnecessary to emphasise the importance of a free and unfettered exchange of unofficial views on the Budget. The Council does not assemble with dreary frequency, and it should not be forgotten that every energetic member is not endowed with the gift of compressing his observations into minute tabloids of argument and criticism. It was never contemplated that the enlarged Councils should be run on the lines of an obstacle race, as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta puts it. It is not ordinarily practicable for a single individual to dwell exhaustively on all the salient features of a Budget; but when a practised politician like Sir Pherozeshah finds it "impossible to deal with even two or three points," less seasoned debaters may well despair of making themselves adequately understood by means of a system of compressed or truncated utterances. Rule 30 invests the President with powers of plenary discretion. At any stage it is competent to the Chair to call to order erring members who stray beyond the legitimate confines of a relevant speech, and this should be sufficient. It is no doubt a dreary occupation listening to long and perhaps unnecessarily distended speeches, but there is great danger in imposing a time limit. The discussion on the Budget comes but once a year and provides the one opportunity for a general assize of the affairs of the Province. It is most essential, in the interests of Government as well as of non-official members and those they represent, not to allow any risk of preventing the ventilation of any legitimate and well-considered subject of discussion. Time limits or the closure may be desirable or necessary in legislatures which meet daily over long periods and are, even then over-burdened with work, but in a representative body which assembles on only a few days during the course of the year, it is preposterous to suggest that there is any hurt to the public interest if the fullest latitude for discussion is allowed. On the contrary the danger to the public interest is all the other way.

PRAYERS IN THE ADRIANOPLE MOSQUES.

At last it has to be openly admitted that the Powers cannot see eye to eye with each other regarding the pass to which their action or apathy have driven the Balkan States. They are unable to agree upon the wording of a collective Note to Turkey, which is to say, some of them have scruples or reasons of expediency in declining to coerce Turkey into relinquishing Adrianople, when they had nothing to say when only a few months ago Turkey was literally torn limb from limb. The separate remonstrances will lack the strength of union, and the Sultan can justly plead the unanimous sentiments of his subjects against retracing her steps For divided as Turkey may be grievously against herself, she stands as one individual in her ardent desire to retain the city sanctified by the tombs and mosques of glorious Kalifs at Adrianople. On Friday, Adrianople will witness a scene of unbounded enthusiasm at prayer in the historic mosque of Suleman II, dating from the sixteenth century, and reckoned as a magnificent structure of Turkish art. Special arrangements have been made for excursion trains on that day to run between the Capital and Adrianople. Nothing but monstrous cruelty, exceeding even the savagery of these recent days, would be the cost of issuing a tyrannical mandate to Turkey calling on her to evacuate Adrianople. Which of the Powers is prepared for the bill of butchery with which it would have to reckon in wresting from Turkey what she has recovered back from her marauders?

DAY BY DAY.

Lord Willingdon's Visit to Wadia Hospital.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Captain Lucas, R.A.M.C., paid an informal visit to the Wadia Hospital in Shukrawarpeit, Poona City, this afternoon. His Excellency and party were received at the porch by Dr. Rutter-Williamson, M.D., medical officer in charge, Mrs. Rutter-Williamson and Miss Henderson, Matron. The institution was opened by Lord Sydenham in June 1912, and is worked by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission. One-third of the cost of maintainance is found by the Mission, the balance by gifts from patients, donations etc. Lord Willingdon and party were conducted round the wards and afterwards photographs of His Excellency's hand was taken by means of X Rays, which proved a perfect success. After completion the photograph will be presented to His Excellency.

Hoax on a Bombay Nurse.

The "Advocate of India" describes a strange hoax, evidently deliberately planned with some vindictive motive, which has been played by some unknown person on a Bombay nurse, named Mrs. A. Prosser. It appears that a telegram was despatched from Bombay to a friend of Mrs. Prosser in Calcutta announcing that she had died at 8-30 on Tuesday morning. The message was signed "Smith." Acting upon this intimation, the Calcutta friend of Mrs. Prosser immediately communicated with her two sons in Madras, and also with several people in Bombay and even went so far as to telegraph instructions for arrangements to be made with regard to the funeral. Since then Mrs. Prosser has been distressed by the fact that many people she knows, believing the news of her death to be correct, have called at her house to make enquiries. The police, have the matter in hand and are looking for the sender of the bogus telegram.

The Late Professor Nicholl.

Mr. George Frederick Nicholl, whose death is reported to-day, was an oriental scholar of considerable repute. For over thirty years he was Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford, from which post he retired in 1909. Among his publications were a Bengali and an Assamese Grammar from which I.C.S. students at the universities, we believe, derived much help.

Marwaris in Tibet.

The pushing Marwaris have penetrated to the borders of Tibet. In the fire which took place on the 21st at Kalimpong causing damage of two lakhs worth of uninsured property, the Marwaris were the principal sufferers. As there was not sufficient water at hand the fire was brought under only by tearing down houses on both sides of the affected area. Among the merchandise destroyed was five hundred *maunds* of cardamum to the value of Rs. 45,000. While the Tibetan males took to looting, among the indefatigable workers were forlorn Tibetan women, wives deserted by their Chinese soldier husbands. The looting crowd was diverted by members of the Mission.

The Sikhs in Canada.

Sir Andrew Fraser, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has been touring through Canada was interviewed on his trip in regard to Asiatic immigration and strongly championed the cause of the Indian immigrants. "I see no valid reason" he said "for giving Chinese and Japanese preference over Hindus. Not only are the Hindus British subjects, but they are, for the most part, industrious, law-abiding citizens, quiet and peaceable, and both moral and cleaner than the Chinese. It is quite a mistaken idea with those who are frightened by the "Color bar" bogey ,to think that the Sikhs—who form, I understand, over 80 per cent. of the East Indians in your province and city—and the Hindus are unclean. Hidus indeed are bound by their creed to practise rigid cleanliness, and I can say from life long experience that they are infinitely more moral and law-abiding citizens than the Orientals. The Sikhs deserve the respect of all men."

A Melancholy Story.

A melancholy story of Chinese attempts to colonise the barren border lands of Eastern Tibet and Szechuan is related by a correspondent of the North China Herald. The Szechun Viceroy Chao created a "boom" in the exploitation of this region, which was pictured as a kind of El Dorado for the miner and a rich land of promise for the farmer. Thousands of Chinese gold-diggers went in search of mountain streams which were said to flow in golden channels. They worked hard but found no gold worth mentioning, and ultimately were assisted to return home, poor, haggard, and worn. Chinese farmers were attracted in large numbers by the prospect of finding unoccupied fertile lands awaiting cultivation. In Litang, which is on the Chinese side of the border, they came upon a wide plain wholly untilled. They planted vegetables, after the Chinese fashion, but nothing would grow except grass. The simple peasants knew nothing about the elevation of the district, which is nearly 14,500 feet above sea-level. The explanation which they discovered for the failure of their crops was that, at some former period, the Litang plain had been cursed by Lamas whose monastery had been desecrated, unwittingly, by Chinese soldiers. On learning this, the would-be colonists abandoned all further hope of cultivating the plain, and moved on to seek other districts free from blighting curses. Still they were unsuccessful. Not only so, but they were exposed to the merciles hostility of the Tibetans. At Hsiang-cheng 200 of the poor farmers are said to have been massacred. The rest appear to have returned home, carrying with them very bad impressions both of the border country and of its people.

Gold in Bengal.

Considerable interest remarks "The Statesman" is being taken in the formation of the Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Co., Ld., which is being floated for the purpose of prospecting for gold in an area lying beween Kalamati to the North and the district of Mourbhanj to the South. The venture is admittedly a speculation, but a number of well-known professional and commercial people in Calcutta are associated with it; and if the project should prove to be a success, those who participate financially in the company, the prospectus of which will be found in our advertisement columns, will no doubt reap a good harvest.

Our "Honest Broker."

Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.C.V.O., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, who is to be the representative of Lord Morley's "honest broker" in the coming conference at Simla between Mr. Iven Chen, the Chinese envoy, and the minister of the Dalai Lama to determine the nature of China's relation to Tibet, has a record of highly distinguished service in the Zob valley, Kabul Afghan-Baluch frontier, Gilgit, Chitral and Seistan. He is an anthropologist and the author of works on the tribes and fauna of Gilgit and Chitral and has published the results of his studies of the Volcanic rocks on the Baluchistan-Afghan borderland. His political experience of our North-West frontier and the adjacent countries should stand him in good stead in delineating the theoretical authority of China over Tibet.

Mr. Matheson Lang.

His many admirers in Bombay will be interested in the announcement that Mr. Matheson Lang produced a new play with Mr. Louis Meyer, at the Strand Theatre, entitled "The Barrier," on July 17th. The play, which is by Mr. Phillip Hubbard, is a dramatization of Rex Beech's well-known story of the same name, and deals with life in Alaska at the gold diggings. It was performed on this occasion for the first time, and is an entirely new dramatization of the book, differing very widely from the version produced some time ago in America. The part of "Napoleon Doret," the French Canadian trapper, who lends such a quaint interest to the story, was to be played by Mr. Matheson Lang. The character is an unusual one and widely different from any of the notable roles in which Mr. Lang appeared in India. The story of the play is very powerful and contains a number of fine characters, for which one of the strongest casts seen in London for some time has been got together. Later on, if his London engagements will permit of it, Mr. Lang may accept a very tempting offer which he has received to tour in America with his own company, and in that event it is probable that he will play a repertoire including a number of the plays in which he was seen in Calcutta. Another offer, which has just been received by Mr. Lang, is a proposal from one of the big cinematograph firms to make a colossal film of Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!", the dramatization of which was first produced with such success by Mr. Lang in Johannesburg, and was afterwards repeated by him in London on his return from abroad. The film will be an enormous one and Mr. Matheson Lang, Miss Hutin Britton, and their company, will appear in it. The magnificent scenic effects and costumes designed by Mr. Lang will also be used in the making of the picture.

The Case of Mr. FitzGerald Lee.

Questions concerning the remarkable case of Mr. Fitzgerald Lee, of Murree, were put to Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons during mail week. Mr. O'Grady asked the following question:

Whether the attention of the Under Secretary of State for India has been drawn to a complaint made by Mr. Fitz-Gerald Lee, of Murree, stating that on August 30 last the district judge of Rawulpindi ordered the arrest of Mr. FitzGerald Lee on a statement which has been proved to be untrue and which has been the subject of an apology; whether Mr. Prenter, Indian Civil Service, the district judge of Rawulpindi, immediately ordered the seizure of Mr. FitzGerald Lee's property and also ordered the appearance of Mr. FitzGrald Lee before him at ten o'clock in the morning; whether this notice was only received by Mr. FitzGerald Lee at half-past five the previous afternoon; whether this necessitated the accused person travelling overnight in a specially hired tonga for which he could not pay, as the whole of his property had been seized; whether, on his appearance next day, the case was not proceeded with; whether the assistant commissioner had to promise to refund to Mr. FitzGerald Lee the expenses of his journey, which refund has not been made; and whether he proposes to make any inquiry into the action of the judicial officer against whom complaints have been made.

Mr. O'Grady also asked the Under Secretary of State.

Whether his attention has been called to statements published by Mr. Fitz-Gerald Lee, of Murree, against Mr. Justice Johnstone, Indian Civil Service, a judge of the Punjab Chief Court, and Mr. A. J. Kitchin, Indian Civil Service, deputy commissioner of Mooltan, alleged prejudice and otherwise improper conduct when acting in judical capacities, facts, dates, and other circumstances being definitely specified; and whether the India Office propose to take any action on the subject.

Mr. Montagu replied as follows:—

I have not seen the published statements. If my honourable friend can give me exact information as to their contents, and when and where they were published, I will have inquiry made. I have received a private letter on the subject about which inquiries are being made.

Daily Plague Mortality.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock yesterday morning there were seven attacks of plague reported in Bombay and four deaths out of a total mortality of 57. The mortality for the corresponding day of the last year was 121 and for the year before 77. Two attacks were reported from Middle and Lower Colaba, one from Mandvi, one from Dhobi Talao, one from Kamatipura, one from Sewri and one from Sion. There were no cases of small pox but two attacks and one death from Cholera were recorded. Out of the 1,451 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers, eight were found to be plague infected.

Yesterday's Weather.

Yesterday, with the exception of a shower soon after day break, the weather was fine and in the forenoon the sun shone. Towards the afternoon the sky became lightly over-clouded and at about 4 p.m., a short, sharp shower fell.

GREAT FLOOD AT BANDA.

COLLAPSE OF NUMEROUS HOUSES.

HEROIC HELPERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDA, July 20.

From the 13th to 19th July nearly thirty-five inches of rain fell at Banda—one of the small towns of the Savantwadi State. On the 17th the river, which is close to the town, rose and gradually occupied almost the whole town. Houses, which were in most cases under water about five to six feet deep, began to collapse giving out sounds like those of cannons. The Government buildings, which are on a much higher level viz., the Traveller's Bunglow, the Dharmasala, the Hospital etc., were in great danger and were small islands by themselves, the first named building being in water about a foot deep. Nearly fifty to sixty houses and shops are ruined or damaged, thus leaving several poor families houseless and helpless.

Fortunately there was no loss of life, only a child about two years old was found pressing and given up for lost. The child was fortunately seen and picked up by a medical man who treated it and the child recovered and is well. The police did good work. The credit of saving of lives and property and of helping persons in distress is due to the local magistrate who worked at great risk all the time. Special credit is due to, and great importance to be attached to the fact, that from morning till night two young men—one a tailor and the other a cultivator—worked nearly twelve hours and saved the property and lives of several people who were in sore need of help. Their names are Ganoo Rama Shimpi, and Haider Khan Haroon Khan respectively.

The Political Agent, Major Harrison, has been carefully and sympathetically enquiring into the matter and I am told that he will recommend State help for those that are helpless. Mr. Govindrao Sakharam Padgamkar, late Chief Judge of the State, is intending to start a fund with a large donation from himself.

THE BHAMPTAS.

THEIR EXTRAVAGANT STYLE OF LIFE IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 30.

In connection with the Bhampta gang case now proceeding before Mr. Allison, Special Judge, Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor, today put into the witness box Inspector Sarat Chandra Mitra of Burdwan, who deposed to making inquiries into the fact that a large number of money orders were being sent from Howrah to Satara District between 1896 and 1904.

He went to Bhampta quarter and there lighted on accused No. 48 Malhari Ellapa who told witness his name was Ganpat Gaikwad and that he was a relative of the Maharaja of Baroda and a metal contractor by trade. Witness took him to the post office where he was identified by the clerks as the man who had sent money orders in the name of Ramdass. At a search of the accused's house several money order receipts were found, as also a railway map of India. After enquiries in Satara witness got the accused convicted under Chapter 8 C. P. C.

The owner of the house in Calcutta, occupied by the Bhamptas, next examined, said these men lived in an extravagant style. They held the Satya Narayen Pooja every Saturday and on every new and full moon when 50 to 60 Bhamptas assembled, drank English wines and distributed cash and sweets. The case is proceedings.

SCUFFLE BETWEEN POLICE AND RIOTERS,

FOUR CONSTABLES SERIOUSLY HURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 30.

At early dawn on July 26th some police officers of Moulvi Bazar thana went to Uttarmulaine, within two miles from the town, to arrest some accused in connection with a rioting case. In the course of an altercation the accused's relations assaulted the police. One head constable and three constables, it is said, have been seriously wounded. Next morning the police, numbering about 50, went to the locality but returned disappointed as the house of their assailants were found closed and deserted.

FUTURE OF ALBANIA.

TO BE GOVERNED BY A PRINCE.

NEW COMMISSION APPOINTED.

SWEDISH OFFICERS FOR GENDARMERY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 29.

The Conference of Ambassadors is agreed regarding Albania, which will be governed by a Prince appointed at the end of the half-year.

Meanwhile, a Commission, consisting of a representative of each Power and one Albanian, will enquire on the spot as to the best means of the reorganisation of the administration.

It has been decided that the gendarmery shall be officered by Swedes.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

GREEKS AND SERVIANS STUBBORN.

BUKHAREST, July 29.

The Delegates will hold a preliminary meeting to-day. It is understood that all possess full powers to conclude a definite peace, but it is believed that the question of an immediate cessation of hostilities will cause a divergence of opinion, and that the Greeks and Servians will decline to sign an armistice pending Bulgaria's acceptance of their terms.

BUKHAREST, July 30.

It is expected that the peace conference will be protracted. Rumania will probably support the Bulgarians in their demand for an immediate suspension of hostilities.

In an interview, M. Venizelos insisted upon Kavalia remaining Greek.

FIERCE FIGHTING NEAR DJUMAIA.

BULGARS ULTIMATELY REPULSED.

SALONIKA, July 29.

The Bulgarians, on the 27th instant, encouraged by the arrival of reinforcements, turned upon a pursuing force of Greeks north-east of Djumaia, and fierce fighting ensued. The Greeks were three times dislodged from one position at the point of the bayonet, but the Bulgarians were finally repulsed with heavy loss.

The Bulgarians have burned the Greek and Mussulman quarters in Djumaia.

CROWN PRINCE IN ADRIANOPLE.

"RECONQUERED BY ARMY'S VALOUR."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.

The Crown Prince arrived at Adrianople yesterday, and was received in state by the civil, military and religious authorities. Replying to an address of welcome at the Municipal Buildings, the Prince thanked the Almighty that the second Capital of the Empire had been reconquered by the valour of the army.

At a mass meeting in afternoon a resolution was passed expressing the desire of the population to remain Ottoman.

THRACIAN PORTS OCCUPIED BY GREEKS.

SALONIKA, July 30.

A division of the Greek fleet has occupied the ports of Lagos, Maronia and Makri on the coast of Thrace.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

LOANS FOR CALIFORNIAN SETTLERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
TOKIO, July 30.

It is now acknowledged that the American reply on the Californian land question is not satisfactory.

Japan will shortly send a third Note to Washington. Meanwhile, the Yokohama Specie Bank is arranging loans for Japanese desirous of purchasing property in California before the Land Act comes into force.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 30.

The death is announced of M. Asser, one of the Dutch Ministers of State.

The death is announced of Mr. George Frederick Nicholl.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

BOMBARDMENT OF HUKOW FORTS

ENGLISH CAPTAIN FIRED AT.

ARMED DEMONSTRATION IN SHANGHAI.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
PEKING, July 30.

Five thousand Southerners have arrived at Nanking, three thousand of whom will proceed to Yangchow.

The Northerners are converging on Nanking where a battle is expected.

BOMBARDMENT OF WOOSUNG.

SHANGHAI, July 30.

Northern reinforcements of four thousand soldiers and three cruisers have arrived on the Yangtse and landed troops twenty miles below Woosung, the bombardment of which is inexplicably delayed.

CONSULS' PROTEST.

Refugees are crowding into Shanghai. The Consuls have protested about the Northern admiral firing over Shanghai.

NANKING QUIET AND LOYAL.

The Chamber of Commerce and other local bodies at Nanking have telegraphed to the Chinese and British Authorities at Shanghai that General Huanghsing has left Nanking and that the proclamation of independence has been cancelled.

The city is quiet.

The return of Nanking to the Northern allegiance is confirmed by a wireless message from a warship.

THE NORTHERN TROOPS.

The Northern troops, estimated at between twelve and twenty thousand, arrived at Hsuchowfu on the 29th instant. Thence they were despatched in a southerly direction, partly by rail and partly by a grand canal, en route for Chinkiang.

THE HUKOW FORTS.

The Northerners captured Hukow forts on Friday after a fierce bombardment from a gunboat.

The troops were landed below the forts under cover of bombardment and rushed the position at nightfall. They will now advance on Nanchang.

REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 30.

There is a great influx into Shanghai of refugees from the North and South, and a serious prospect of the shortage of food owing to the interruption of supplies.

Philanthropic bodies are every night providing some thousands of refugees with food.

BURSTING SHELLS CAUSE FIRES

Fires have done considerable damage in the native city. They are partly due to the bursting of shells and partly to incendiarism with a view to looting, which is most prevalent.

The foreign settlements, however, have been comparatively unaffected by this style of warfare. Two Chinese and two Annamese Police have been killed in the French quarter while numerous narrow shaves are reported.

NO CLEAN CLOTHES IN CITY.

All laundrymen have fled to their homes and Shanghai is threatened with lack of clean clothes.

OUTRAGE ON ENGLISH OFFICER.

An unpleasant incident is reported from the suburb of Chapel.

Captain Barrett, of the Municipal Police was fired at, but fortunately, was not wounded.

ARMED DEMONSTRATION.

An armed demonstration was afterwards made by a force of bluejackets and volunteers. The foreign residents in the outlying districts and those adjoining Chapel have been warned to move to the settlement.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN SHANGHAI.

H. M. ships Monmouth, Kent and Newcastle, besides American, French Japanese and Italian warships are now at Shanghai.

All boundaries are strongly patrolled by bluejackets, volunteers and Sikh police.

COTTON IN UGANDA.

THE KING'S PROMISE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 30.

The King of Uganda was the guest of the British Cotton-Growing Association at Manchester yesterday. In a speech at the banquet, the King said he would do his utmost on his return home to increase the supply of cotton.

LABOUR RIOTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD GLADSTONE'S DESPATCH.

SENDING OF TROOPS JUSTIFIED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 29.

A Parliamentary paper has been published to-day comprising the despatch from Lord Gladstone to Mr. Harcourt on July 7th on the subject of the strike riots. The despatch concludes by declaring that in view of the unpreparedness of the new local forces, the urgency of the situation, the danger of a native outbreak, and the formidable number of criminal and disorderly classes in Johannesburg, Lord Gladstone did not hesitate to accede to the urgent demands of the Union Government for troops. If troops were to be sent at all it was necessary to send them in strength. The Imperial troops saved the situation, not only by service excellently rendered, but by adding greatly to the effectiveness of the police.

Lord Gladstone adds, "I am certain that the loss of life would have been much higher but for the presence of the troops. If the inadequate forces of the Union had been left to deal with the situation the result would have been a wholesale destruction of life and property."

LABOUR DEMANDS.

NO FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

PRETORIA, July 29.

In response to a request for a reply to the labour demands which were again presented to the Government yesterday, General Botha declares the Government will not go further than it has already announced.

GOVERNMENT'S PRECAUTIONS.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE PROCLAIMED.

PRETORIA, July 30.

The Government is confident of its ability to maintain the principal railway routes in the event of a general strike. Each train will carry an armed force and will be preceded by a pilot engine for fear of dynamite. Vulnerable points of the routes will be strongly guarded.

The Government hopes to confine the strike to the Transvaal, and is credited with having the situation well in hand.

The moment a strike is declared martial law will be proclaimed through out the strike areas, and, simultaneously, natives in the mines will be marched overland to their territories with armed convoys.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES CONCLUDED.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 29.

The naval manoeuvres are concluded, but in the absence of official information it is impossible to ascertain what has been the general result. It is only known that a large number of vessels, especially cruisers and destroyers, were obliged to come into different ports as either destroyed or out of action.

OPERATIONS TO BE RESUMED.

It appears that the naval Manœuvres are not finished and that the fleets have only come into ports to coal before resuming operations to-morrow.

The troops have been landed. It is believe, therefore, that there will be no more raids on the coast.

ITALIAN CABINET.

NEW MINISTER OF MARINE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
ROME, July 29.

Admiral Cattolica, Minister of Marine, has resigned, and will be succeeded by the youthful Admiral Millo, the hero of the Dardanelles raid.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE BILL.

COMPROMISE BETWEEN LORDS AND COMMONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 29.

The House of Lords, after debating the Scottish Temperance Bill, has reached a compromise with the House of Commons, ensuring passage of the measure.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

EXTREMIST PROPAGANDA.

RECOGNITION OF BENGAL LOYALTY.

MISGUIDED BOYS.

GOVERNOR'S APPEAL.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, July 30.

At a Durbar held at Dacca on Monday, His Excellency Lord Carmichael made the following important speech regarding the political situation in Bengal:—

"Now I should like to say a few words to you on the present political situation. The great bulk of the people are prosperous and contented and are, I believe, friendly to the Government. Those who are directly interested in politics seem to me to be working within legitimate lines of advance and to be eager in very many cases, I may say in most cases, to cooperate with the Government in the better administration of the country. There is a great deal more of a certain class of crime—dacoity—than any of us care to see. It is true that in some recent years there was an increase in that class of crime. Dacoity is no new thing in Bengal. It has sometimes increased, it has sometimes decreased, no doubt largely as economic conditions varied. That in the last few years there were more dacoities than there were in the few years which preceded them is undoubted and it is to be deplored. That dacoities are much fewer than they were, say, fifty years ago, is, I am told, also undoubted, and especially when we take into consideration the comparative accuracy of statistical reports then and now, is, I think, hopeful. What is quite as undoubted is that dacoities must be made to decrease. The Government must see to that, whatever be the cost and however difficult it may be to effect it, and what is to me more hopeful is that I find that many men who are not themselves officers of the Government but whose interest in an orderly Bengal is even greater than that of the Government, for to them it means personal comforts as well as national credit, assure me that the determination to help the Government in putting down dacoity is becoming more widespread.

POLICE AND PEOPLE.

To put down dacoity is, of course, to a great extent a matter of the police, but it is more than that. It is also a matter of public feeling. It is easy to say that the police ought to be improved. So they ought, and so they will be, as has happened in other countries, when the Government can get the money to pay them better and to house them better and make their lot generally a happier one. It is easy to say the people ought to give more assistance to the police. So they ought and so they will when, as has happened in other countries, the people realise that the police are their friends and exist for their protection and not merely for their punishment. We have got to have more efficient police but we have got to help the police to be efficient and we have got to induce the people for whose benefit the police exist to change their attitude and in some ways their habits, so as to make it harder for the dacoits to exercise their criminal calling with success and easier for the police to help the people to resist him. Government has to do its part and Government will, I believe, do its part, but I have a right to appeal, and I do appeal to all who have any stake in the country or who care for the reputation of the Bengali as a law-abiding man, to do what they can to back the Government up.

POLITICAL CRIME RARE.

But when I spoke of the political situation it was not of the mere attitude towards the police or of ordinary crime that I was thinking. We read a good deal and we hear a good deal about political crime. We read sometimes that it is common in Bengal. We see our dacoities referred to as political dacoities and Bengal spoken of as though its people were as a whole disloyal. Gentlemen, there is far too much loose writing and loose talk of this sort. Political dacoities are not common in Bengal, they form a very small proportion, indeed of the dacoities committed in the province. Political crime of any kind is rare. Here Bengalis as a whole look, I believe, to the protection of the British Raj as much now as they ever did and the educated Bengalis are every day becoming to a greater extent willing members of the British Empire. The King's visit did much, the reforms have done something, but extended education and wider experience are doing even more, for they are convincing those who possess them that it is willing members of the British Empire working in harmony with those who have made that Empire who will be able to do most to secure happiness for the people of Bengal.

A SMALL BUT DISTINCT DANGER.

At the same time there is a danger, a distinct danger, lest the small amount of political crime which does exist here should increase and perhaps do incalculable harm to Bengal. We have indisputable proof that there is a class of persons whom I may call irreconcileables. They are not many in fact. I believe they are very few, but they constitute a very real menace to the progress of this country. Many people know little or nothing about them. Many people would like to believe that this class no longer exists, but it does exist and it is my duty, the duty of the Government, to warn you against it. These irreconcilables work in secret, but they are active in their work. We need not go into their motives. Whatever their motives are, they believe in them and they try to get others to believe in them. They have a propaganda and they are constantly and determinedly working at spreading this propaganda, and we believe that they are doing this in the most pernicious way by trying to corrupt the minds of the boys of this country while still at school.

SYMPATHY WITH PARENTS.

I have every sympathy with the parents and guardians of the boys in this matter. Your boys have to be sent to schools at considerable distances from their homes and the guidance of their lives to a certain extent passes out of your hands. You have to take a risk. I entreat you not to ignore that risk. You cannot forget, I am sure you do not forget, your duty both to your families and to your country to exercise as good an influence as you can over your children, and I know you will do your best to prevent them from going wrong. Whether you have boys of your own or not, all of you, all of us, must feel sorry for those boys who are running the risk of being brought under evil influences—boys with no experience, with only a limited amount of learning, learning which too often has only given then an erroneous and disproportionate view of things, sensitive boys, perhaps, and emotional, believing themselves to be inspired with genuine love for their country ready or even anxious to meet danger in what they believe to be a noble cause, we cannot help realising how easily such boys may be led astray by designing men too cowardly to come into the open themselves. They may be induced by such men to commit crimes. The poor boys may think, they probably do think, that they are doing something heroic, that they are actuated by the purest and most unselfish of motives that they are risking their lives for the sake of their mother country, while all the time they are only being duped into committing some very ordinary and by no means brave crimes, which hurt no one but their fellow Bengalis and which, if often repeated, can only serve to delay and to lessen the opportunities which their country will have for self-development. They think they are going to win glory for their race, but they are really bringing ridicule on themselves and contempt on their fellows.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Even if they could be successful for the moment, they would only force Government to take repressive measures. There could be no alternative to that. Government would have to assert itself, which would bring sorrow to their people and check for a long time all progress in Bengal. They may be ready to take all the consequences. That is the pity of it. They little realise what their actions must lead to. The risk is there. It is a risk which may grow and I would entreat you again, with all the insistence I have, if you love your own country, if you love your own flesh blood, to do all you can to combat it.

FOR THE CREDIT OF BENGAL.

If the people of Bengal do but realise the risk, I feel sure they will find a way to combat it and I can promise you that my colleagues and I will do all that we can to assist you. Government is not vindictive. It is to the credit of England as much as to the credit of Bengal that Bengalis should succeed in all that is good. The young men of to-day will be the leaders of the people twenty years hence, and it is to the interest of all of us, and it is the duty of all of us, to do everything we can to bring these young men up as loyal and law-abiding citizens.

TIBET AND MONGOLIA.

DORJIEFF'S TREATY NOT KNOWN IN RUSSIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 30.

With reference to Lord Crewe's statement on Tibet, it is semi-officially declared in St. Petesburg that the treaty signed by M. Dorjieff on behalf of the Dalai Lama was concluded without the intervention, or even the knowledge, of the Russian Government.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

MALADY SPREAD BY WILD ANIMALS.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 29.

Sir David Bruce, head of the Sleeping Sickness Commission, has arrived in England for a few weeks before returning to Nyassaland to continue his researches. Sir David says the Commissioners are convinced that the sickness is spread by wild animals, and he thinks that game in the affected areas should be destroyed as a standing menace to natives and whites alike. The type of sickness in Nyassaland is more rapid than in Uganda and West Africa and is invariably fatal. Sir David Bruce does not believe there is any danger of this form of disease spreading; he thinks it has probably existed in infected areas from time immemorial and will never assume the terrible proportions of the sleeping sickness in the Congo and Uganda.

NEW COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Harcourt has appointed an influential representative committee, under the presidency of Earl Desart, and including numerous scientists, to determine whether it is necessary and feasible to carry out the experiment of game destruction in a localised area, and, if so, to decide upon the locality, cost and other details, and whether it would be advisable to attempt the extermination of wild animals either locally or generally.

ENTERTAINMENT THAT FAILED.

"PROFESSOR DISAPPEARS."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
MADRAS, July 30.

Last night the Victoria Hall was crowded to witness an entertainment by Professor D.K. Kahn, who styles himself "hypnotist and mesmerist." Long past the hour for the opening, the performance had not started and the audience grew impatient. The superintendent of the hall then searched the stage and green rooms and found no one. Several other people searched the premises and the police officer on duty then discovered that the "professor" was absent, but his wand and a letter were taken charge of. The letter showed that the professor was a fraud who had no intention of doing wonderful things. The police took charge of a box containing 836 tickets and Rs. 47-8 in cash. A little wooden box containing the major portion of receipts had been removed by the entertainer's man a little before the opening time, another man being left in charge to sell tickets.

MARCONI CONTRACT.

GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, July 30.

The "Pioneer's" Londont correspondent cables:—Mr. Samuel stated in the House of Commons that the Government had aranged to pay the Marconi Company, in place of ten per cent, a general royalty of four per cent each in respect of internal transmitting apparatus and two per cent each in respect of internal receiving, external transmitting and external receiving apparatus, thus securing a reduction of royalty, should it be possible to discard a poration of the Marconi patents.

AUSTRIAN STOKER SENTENCED.

26 LBS. COCAINE SMUGGLED ON BOARD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
MADRAS, July 30.

In the Egmore Police Court to-day, Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Vellora Prodam, an Austrian stoker on board the S. S. Silesia was charged with smuggling more than 26lbs. of cocaine into Calcutta. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000, in default three weeks' imprisonment.

"AMRITA" CASE SEQUEL.

DEFENCE ASSOCIATION URGES LEGISLATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, July 30.

The European Defence Association of Calcutta have addressed a letter to the Government of India, Home Department on the subject of the recent "Amrita Bazar Patrika" alleged contempt case. They say that having regard to the weighty judicial opinions expressed on that case, there is ground for further legislation on the subject.

INDIA OFFICE CHANGES.

TO BE OUTLINED TO-DAY.

COUNCIL TO REMAIN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 30.

The "Times" this morning says that a scheme for the reorganisation of business of the India Office has been approved and that Lord Crewe will outline the changes to-morrow. The paper says some of these changes may require legislation next session.

It further says that there has been much criticism of the dilatory and cumbrous procedure of the India Office, but declares that the rumours of the abolition of the India Council as at present constituted are quite unwarranted. On the contrary, Lord Crewe's suggestions will strengthen the Council and lead to greater despatch in its business.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

REGISTRATOIN OF FIRMS. PROPOSED.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 30.

The Government of India in the Finance Department has addressed the following letter dated 28th July, to the Bengal and other Chambers of Commerce:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1012-1913 dated 31st May, 1913, regarding the endorsement of Government promissory notes in the alternative.

I am to say that the Government of India regret that the reasons for the proposal put forward in paragraph 2 of their circular letter No. 435/A dated 1st May, 1913, fo the registration of firms dealing in Government promissory notes were explained. The present position is that when an endorsement in the name of a limited company or of a firm not registered under the Indian Companies Act comes before a Public Debt Office it is frequently necessary to call for and examine the Articles of Association or the papers in regard to the constitution of the firm in order to see that these explicitly provide for dealings in Government paper. This not only causes considerable work in the Public Debt Office but also causes delay and inconvenience to the public. The registration of firms dealing in Government paper will, it is thought, obviate this difficulty. Once the papers have been examined by the Public Debt Office the name of the firm would be entered in a register maintained at all Public Debt Offices and the notes presented by such firms can be passed without any further reference to the parties concerned as has frequently to be made at present. It is understood in fact that the inconveniences referred to have already led to the adoption of an informal system of registration, though not of course compulsory or universal, and what is proposed is to recognize this procedure and extend it by making it compulsory.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

TRUSTEES CHALLENGE GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CAWNPORE, July 30.

Matters in connection with the Machili Bazar Mosque in Cawnpore are becoming more complicated every day.

All the trustees of the mosque, including the two old trustees, have issued a signed statement of facts, by way of reply to the recent communique issued by the United Provinces Government, in which the truth of the important assertion and allegations contained in the communique is challenged.

Another mass meeting of Mahomedans is likely to be held on Sunday next. Several prominent Mahomedans on their way back from the Moslem University meeting at Aligarh broke their journey at Cawnpore and visited the Machhli Bazar mosque and had an interview with local Mahomedans.

DEBATE ON PERSIA.

SUGGESTION TO EMPLOY INDIAN OFFICERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, July 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—In the course of a debate on Persia in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon stated that the work needed in Southern Persia was beyond the gendarmarie. Sooner or later the Government must contemplate the use of British Indian officers. He was of opinion that there and there alone the one form of ultimate solution must lie.

Lord Morley said the plan of sending Indian officiers had been contemplated three years ago, but further reflection showed its disadvantages.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(*Continued from Page 5*).

SIR P. MEHTA.

URGES WITHDRAWAL.

Sir Pherozeshah, rising to speak on Sir Ibrahim's resolution, remarked that Sir Ibrahim and Professor Paranjape had made a cardinal blunder, Sir Ibrahim in bringing the resolution forward and Professor Paranjape in seconding it. Both of them were nominated members, and so they looked at the question from a comparatively disinterested point of view. By this he did not mean to cast any reflection on the other members, but human nature being what it was they could not expect support to such a proposition from members elected under the present perfect system. They must not lay their impious hands on the present electorates which had shown remarkable common sense and sagacity in sending them to the Council. He was not surprised at the vehement opposition offered by the elected members and he thought it would only be wise of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim to withdraw what he thought was an utterly impossible and impracticable proposition. In the course of his remarks, Sir Pherozeshah jovially enquired of the Hon. Mr. Graham why his Chamber of Commerce which he understood contained some Indian members called itself the "European Chamber."

SIR IBRAHIM'S REPLY.

WANTED—LARGE CONSTITUENCIES.

After Sir Pherozeshah had spoken Sir Ibrahim replied. He said he fully anticipated the opposition to the resolution but he thought he had sufficiently gilded the pill. His surprise would have been great if his resolution had not met with opposition from quarters from which it did. What he pressed for was for the creation of reasonably large constituencies. Referring to the Hon. Mr. Belvi's speech, Sir Ibrahim said that a patient never took a medicine willingly. It had got to be forced into his throat. The policy of "let well alone" could not be tolerated, in view of the prosperity and advancement of their country. The principle of democracy must be given full effect to and a larger number of people associated with the administration. He said he did not accept the suggestion of Sir Pherozeshaw but would like to press his resolution to a division.

SIR R. LAMB.

GOVERNMENT'S OPEN MIND.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, speaking on behalf of Government, said the Government had preserved an open mind on the subject. After the recent election they had examined the rules and they have asked for the view and suggestions of polling officers. No suggestions had been received from these officers and none had come from any other source. He had not heard in the speeches he listened to of any reasons for the adoption of a new constituency.

RESOLUTION LOST.

The resolution was then on the suggestion of the mover of the resolution put to the vote and declared to have been lost by 13 against 32 votes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

MR. SAMALDAS' RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

In view of the fact that the Government had agreed to give greater facilities for the discussion of the annual financial statement by the Finance Committee, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas withdrew his resolution dealing with the subject.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

On the close of the session of the Council, a Finance Committee consisting of Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, Rao Bahadur Godbole, Mr. Belvi, Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta and Mr. Rodda was elected by non-official members.

STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

KOTTAYAM, July 30.

The following particulars regarding the murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens, a European dentist, are gathered by a special correspondent:—

B. W. Swinny, of the Travancore Police, and a son of a former District Superintendent of the same force, and Mrs. Stephens are charged with conjointly committing the murder of Mr. Stephens, under Section 301 of the Travancore Penal Code. Thirty-six witnesses have been cited for the prosecution. The first accused Swinny is now in the lock-up at Yetamanoor and the second accused Mrs. Stephens in police custody at Kottayam. Mr. Thomas Vurgese, Sirkar Vakil, will conduct the prosecution in the case, while the first and the second accused will be defended by two pleaders. The case will be heard by the Divisional First Class Magistrate of Kottayam.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal Office. In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Mr. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta was in the chair.

Business of a formal nature was gone through.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON LORD WILLINGDON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 30.

A deputation of the Depressed Classes Mission consisting of the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Dr. Mann, Mr. Shinde, Prof. Wellinkar, three members of the Depressed Classes and others waited upon His Excellency Lord Willingdon at the Council Hall this afternoon.

Prof. Wellinkar spoke on behalf of the deputation laying before His Excellency the needs of the Mission. His Excellency promised to send his formal reply to the memorial submitted for his consideration by the deputation in due course. He expressed his sincere and hearty sympathy with the work of the Mission and promised to do everything in his power to further the objects of the Mission. As regards the Mission's demand that the total expenditure on their institutions should be shared between them and Government half and half, His Excellency asked the deputation to submit for his consideration a fresh application which would receive his best attention.

His Excellency has promised to discuss the matter with the representatives of the Mission at another time.

The deputation, after a general statement of the problem of the Depressed Classes and the aims, objects and work of the Society and the sympathy and support it has received from the public and the Government, following points for H. E's follow consideration:—

I. That the Bombay Government be pleased to give as grant-in-aid half of the annual expenditure of the several schools of the Society in this Presidency on the statements of the same being duly submitted annually to and passed by the Educational Department.

As stated above the total educational expenditure of the Society for the last official year was Rs. 20,304-11-5 and the Grant-in-aid received from the Government and municipalities was only Rs. 1,956, of which Rs. 1,118 was from the Government and Rs. 838 from the municipalities. The reasons of this evident disproportion are

(1) More than half of the above expenditure for the last official year was incurred by the Society on its nine institutions in and about the island of Bombay, six of which are primary schools, one is a middle school, one is a technical school and one is a Boarding House. The Society has failed till now to get adequate grants-in-aid from the Bombay Municipality. For the expenditure last year on the six primary schools was Rs. 3,944-12-5 for which the Bombay Municipality gave a grant-in-aid of Rs. 766 only.

(2) The technical school is to receive a grant of half the expenditure on the salaries of Teachers and other staff only, the Grant-in-aid Code not recognizing expenditure on other items.

(3) The Society has not been able to get a grant for the large expenditure incurred on account of the Boarding House at Parel, as there is no provision for such grants in the Grant-in-aid Code.

(4) Nearly one-fourth of the total expenditure (Rs. 20,304-11-5) of the Society is incurred on account of the school in Ponna Camp, which has now nearly reached the stage of a middle school. The Honorary Secretary of this Branch asked the Educational Department for a grant of half the total expenditure per No. 53 of 5th January 1912, and quoted in this letter a precedent of the Department of having allowed a grant-in-aid to the amount of half the expenditure of a Mahomedan school, called Islamia school, in Poona Camp. But the Educational Department strictly adhering to the letter of the Grant-in-aid Code, the school has not hitherto been able to obtain this favour.

(5) Finally as to the still remaining one fourth of the total expenditure on behalf of the other institutions of the Society which are outside either Bombay or Poona, these institutions are either primary schools which are only being gradually developed or are of such a nature as to find no provision in the Grant-in-aid Code beyond the letter of which the Department cannot be generally expected to go.

Thus for one reason or the other, the Society has not been getting till now even for its expenditure on purely educational work, what may be fairly considered an adequate grant-in-aid either from the Government or from the Municipalities, and hence the deputation prays that the Government would be pleased to consider the possibility of granting aid on a more liberal scale in future.

II. That the Government be also pleased to allow, as grant-in-aid, half of the annual expenditure of the Boarding Houses at Bombay, Poona and Hubli which are incorporated with the Society.

III. That the Government, when nominating members on the several District and Local Boards, and Municipalities in this Presidency, should be pleased to nominate at least one member for each of these bodies with special reference to his attitude towards the Depressed Classes to ensure that the interests of these classes may be safeguarded, especially in matters of education and sanitation.

CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

GREAT DAMAGE IN BARISAL.

STEAMERS BLOWN ASHORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 30.

News has reached Calcutta to-day of a heavy cyclone in the Bay of Bangal. The incoming steamers report terrific seas and wind of hurricane violence.

From the early hours to-day, Calcutta was swept with gusts of unusual violence and danger signal No. 9 was hoisted at all river ports.

Eastern Bengal appears to have felt the full force of the cyclone. There is a rumour that Barisal has suffered very badly but no details are to hand.

The steamer Skye on the Narainganga run was blown ashore, while the steamer Rupsa has been grounded near Noakhali and the service to Noakhali has been suspended.

Great damage is reported from the Diamond Harbour district, many houses being washed away by the floods. Great alarm prevailed among the inhabitants but it is believed no lives were lost.

HOWRAH SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED DENIES NEGLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Howrah shooting case came on to-day before Mr. Patterson, District Magistrate. In this case, Mr. McGee, Manager of the Howrah Flour Mills, is charged under Section 304 I. P. C. with doing a rash and negligent act whereby a railway coolie was shot at Ramkistapore Station on E. I. R. The court Inspector of Howrah prosecuted while one Gregory and Martelli defended.

The deceased was working in a waggon, the door of which was open when he was shot. The prosecution examined three police officers, two coolies who were working in the waggon with the deceased and Mr. Axtell, Assisting Manager of the Mills. The police witnesses stated that the verandah from which the shot was fired was visible from the waggon. Mr. Axtell said he was shooting at a barrel when McGee fired at the centre of a sunflower. Immediately afterwards, it was stated by the coolies that one of their number had been shot. Witness said the waggon was partly visible from the verandah but the doorway was not.

Mr. Gregory, for the accused, said his client had no reason to suppose anybody was working in the waggon. He was not guilty of negligence in that if the bullet had taken a straight course it would have passed between the open space between the two waggons. His case was that the bullet hit a tree and was thus deviated from its course. Mr. Gregory said his client had lost his employment in consequence of the affair.

The Magistrate viewed the spot and the hearing was adjourned.

RAILWAYS AND ARMY OFFICERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 30.

The Bengal Nagpur and the South Indian Railways have agreed to allow army officers below the rank of Major doing duty with their units to travel on Form E. on all occasions on which they travel by rail at their own expense.

Major D. Dean, 12th Cavalry, will succeed Licutenant Colonel Austin as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade at Rawalpindi in January 1914.

Lieutenant G. Fleming, West Riding Regiment, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Onsley, D.S.O., from 23rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Bulfond, is posted to the 19th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Hyderabad, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel White.

Captain Morris, Corps of Guides, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chaldecott, 21st Cavalry, retires from 1st August 1913.

Lieutenant Nation, R.E., is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from 17th February next.

Major-General Anderson embarks on the 31st July on transfer from Hong-Kong to the command of the Meerut Division.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. Howard Eddie will lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)Subject:—"Orphens, the Martial Spirit and the Psychology of Poetry." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

FREE GRANTS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

TO BE EXTENDED TO MUNICIPALITIES.

The following Press Note has just been issued:—

The Director of Public Instruction has recently represented to Government the desirability of relaxing the conditions under which allotments are made from the annual provision of one lakh for grants-in-aid of the construction and equipment of primary schools. This provision, which was first instituted in 1905 and is drawn from the recurring grant made in that year by the Government of India in aid of primary education in the Bombay Presidency, has hitherto been administered strictly in accordance with the building grant rules which require that the managers of the institution for which a grant is sought should first provide a half-share of the total sum required. It is now pointed out that the District Local Boards, whose schools form the staple of the system of primary education in the Bombay Presidency, find it difficult to comply with this condition owing to the inelastic nature of their revenues and the increased recurring liabilities which the extension of primary education and the improved conditions under which it is conducted have thrown upon them. This difficulty has resulted in the provision being only partially utilized, although the need for the better housing and equipment of primary schools is admitted on every side.

2. In these circumstances the Director of Public Instruction proposed that this annaul provision of one lakh should, as an experiment for the next five years, be distributed among the District Local Boards in the form of *free* grants for the construction and equipment of their primary schools, the requirements of municipal and aided primary schools continuing to be met under the ordinary grant-in-aid rules but from another source.

3. Since the above proposals were received, however, the Government of India have made liberal assignments for the general improvement of education in this Presidency, included among which is a sum of Rs. 12½ lakhs for the erection and equipment of schools mainly of the elementary class. These very considerable additional resources will admit of a wider application of the principle underlying the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction, a principle which has the entire approval of Government.

4. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the system of *free* grants for the building and equipment of schools should be extended to municipalities also, for he considers that the need of good school buildings in municipal areas is as pressing and the difficulties to municipalities in providing such buildings are often as great as is the case with the District Local Boards. Foremost among the measures which have been put forward in connection with the campaign against the spread of tuberculosis in urban areas is the provision of spacious, well-ventilated and generally hygienic school buildings. The Governor in Council considers that the importance of this measure can hardly be exaggerated, and he is prepared therefore to give municipalities financial assistance towards the execution of projects designed to give effect to it.

5. The allotment of Rs. 12½ lakhs will accordingly be devoted to the payment of free building and equipment grants, not only to District Local Boards, but also to those municipalities which are in the greatest need of suitable school buildings but whose financial circumstances do not admit of their undertaking the construction of them on the terms laid down in the grant-in-aid rules.

6. For the present the existing annual provision of one lakh referred to above will continue to be distributed on the same terms as before. The question of drawing upon it for the purpose of free grants will be considered when the allotment of Rs. 12½ lakhs has been fully expended.

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO GUNDI SANCTIONED.

Mr. Narotam B. Shah has received the following reply to his letter regarding the proposed extension of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway to Dhollera from the Under-Secretary to the Bombay Government for Irrigation and Railways:—I am directed to state that in view of the report submitted, as a result of a further survey by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, to the effect that (i) the construction of the line to Dhollera as a feeder branch is "financially impracticable" unless the line is carried through Dhandhuka into Kathiawar and (ii) the only safe procedure is to extend the line to Gundi in the first instance, and to devote some years to observation of the flood action with a view to an extension not only to Dhollera but to Dhandhuka and Ranpur, the Railway Board have recently sanctioned the carring out of a survey for an extension as far as Gundi only.

The capture is reported from Raewind railway station of a notorious Sikh dacoit Narain Singh, the terror of the Majha Tract in the Punjab, with three companions. It required ten men to handcuff him.

CHAOS IN CHINA.

PARLIAMENT AND CABINET.

BILLS OF IMPEACHMENT.

To-morrow the conflict between Parliament and the President reaches a fresh crisis through the formal presentation in the House of Commons of no fewer than four separate bills of impeachment, each filed by a separate political party, two impeaching the whole Cabinet of gross neglect of its duties and violation of the Nankin constitution, and two impeaching the Premier and Finance Minister, particularly for the Austrian loan, wired the "Daily Telegraph's" spsoial correspondent at Pekin on July 6.

Whilst the upshot of these extreme measures is uncertain, Yuan-Shi-Kai is already preparing to meet the situation. Most remarkable is his selection of a new Premier, namely, Hsu-Shi-Chang. This official, who is just now in retreat at Kiaochau, may be called a full blooded reactionary, and nothing could be more ridiculous than his recall to office in an alleged Republic since he has been Viceroy of Manchuria, and was Grand Councillor and Guardian of the Infant Emperor until December, 1911.

Nothing better illustrates the policy to which I called public attention in my messages detailing the re-establishment of Confucianist worship. A consistent, regular, and deliberate attempt at a complete counter-revolution is now openly in progress, and is daily widening the chasm between the genuine Republicans and those who remain merely Chinese. So much nervousness exists that yesterday at the opening meeting of the Parliamentary Committee for drafting the Constitution one delegate boldly proposed that the committee must remove outside Pekin in order to safeguard its integrity, which is a singularly interesting commentary on what some sections of Chinese society think of the conditions.

Though it would be incorrect to state that actual anarchy prevails, nevertheless unrest and uneasiness, presaging outbreaks, are to be seen everywhere. Thus General Li-Yuan-Hung has just nipped in the bud the seventh attempt at a revolution in Wuchang, after a frightful series of executions, the victims being beheaded in scores. In an illuminating official report Li-Yuan-Hung, visibly shaken, states: "This time the plots and intrigues were more cruel than ever. The rebels exerted themselves to the utmost to capture the Hupeh Province, and a will-ramified system of propaganda was found everywhere, even among the troops. The vagabonds' intention was to capture the Chiyi gate of Wuchang, set fire to the city, also along the Yangtze at Yocow and many other places. The troops expected to hoist white flags, mutiny, loot the treasuries, open the prisons, and cut the dykes, and in the confusion to assault the Hanyang arsenal. Fortunately all the plots were frustrated."

Further, Li-Yuan-Hung officially states that these plots were hatched at Shanghai, while a new and ominous feature is that some Japanese were alleged to be participating. It is certain that many of the conspirators departed from Hankow on a Japanese steamer after the outbreak was frustrated, and the Japanese authorities refuse to surrender them on the ground that they are political offenders.

It is estimated that £250,000 in hand cash financed this latest attempt to break Yuan-Shi-Kai's lieutenant.

BURMA AND HOME MAILS.

CHANGES IN CONTRACT PROPOSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 30.

A communication has been addressed by the Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government to the Secretaries of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, the Rangoon Trades Association, and other public bodies inviting their opinions on the subject of the contract between His Majesty's Postmaster-General and the P. & O. S. Navigation Co., for the eastern mail service as far as Burma is concerned. The letter states that fixation is the main point concerned of the period of transit between Brindisi and Bombay at 306 hours in the south-west moonsoon and 270 hours during the rest of the year. Acceleration of the period of transit so as to secure a Thursday morning instead of Friday morning arrival at Bombay would permit of a Monday morning arrival of the English mail at Rangoon and the possibility of answering letters so as to catch the outgoing mail leaving on Tuesday. This change is one from which Burma will derive more benefit than any other province in British India, but it will probably not be made unless the mercantile community of the province is very strongly in favour of it. The second point for consideration is the advisability of a second mail service to Europe during the week. This service need not necessarily be provided by the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.

TRAVANCORE NAIR BRIGADE.

TRIVANDRAM, July 30.

Major Oakes of the 28th Light Cavalry, Multan, has been appointed Commanding Officer of His Highness the Maharajah's Nair Brigade vice the present in cumbent who is going in September on one year's furlough.

SEQUEL TO A SEPARATION SUIT.

FURIOUS HUSBANDS' CRIME.

Mrs. Robert Louis Thain, the wife of an artist, secured a separation order from her husband at Lowestoft Police Court in mail week, whereupon Mr. Thain, armed with a revolver, shot his wife and a friend, a man who sought to disarm him, and finally himself.

Thain met his wife and a Miss Bewley in a narrow passage leading to Denmark-road, close to her home, after the court proceedings, and, drawing a revolver, he fired twice. The bullets struck Mrs. Thain on the nose and forehead, and the man turned immediately and fired at Miss Bewley, who had given evidence in the case, hitting her at the back of the head. He then walked off in the direction of Denmark-road, leaving the two women shrieking on the ground.

A fisherman named Leighton followed Thain, and when opposite the railway station made a plucky attempt to close with him.

The desperado was too quiek for him, however. The revolver swung round, another shot was fired, and Leighton fell dead, shot in the mouth.

Another bullet cut through the coat of Mr. Bewley, a brother of the wounded lady, and the huge crowd of passers-by seemed bewildered and helpless with the rapidity of the firing. At any rate, before Thain was disarmed he had turned the revolver on himself and put a bullet in his head. He died in hospital later in the day.

The two ladies are very seriously wounded, but may recover. Mrs. Thain is in hospital and Miss Bewley in a nursing home.

The story of the matrimonial disagreement is a sad one. Mrs. Thain secured her separation on the ground of persistent cruelty.

Thain, who comes of an old Lowestoft smack-owning family, has been an artist for some time. His wife, who had independent means, was a widow when he married her eight years ago. After living at Lowestoft for some time they moved to Hillington, in the Sandringham country, where they kept a large hotel.

HUSBAND'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

It is said that Mrs. Thain lost a large amount of money there owing to her husband's extravagance, and they returned to Lowestoft two years ago and lived in a house in South Lowestoft, where they took in lodgers.

This went on until six weeks ago, when Mrs. Thain left her husband. Producing a revolver, she locked him in a room while she cleared out of the house, and afterwards issued the summons.

The inquest on the two men was held later in the day. Their names were given as Louis Thain and Myhill, or Leighton. The hearing was adjourned.

The latest reports state that Mrs. Thain will recover, but Miss Bewley is in a serious condition.

A MOTHER'S ORDEAL.

WOMAN GIVES EVIDENCE AGAINST SON IN MURDER CHARGE.

The principal witness in a murder trial at Staffordshire Assizes during mail week, was the prisoner's mother an aged woman, who became hysterical and cried piteously, saying: "I want to plead for him. I don't know what to do."

William Harrison Birchall, aged 25, a collier, is indicted for the murder of his brother at Burslem on April 28 last. Prisoner, it was stated, came home the worse for drink, and on his brother interfering to prevent him hitting his wife accused struck at him.

The mother said she saw a knife in Ted's throat and blood running down, and added: "I said: 'You have killed' my lad.'"

William said: "Oh mother, Lord help me."

At this point the witness broke down and restoratives were applied. Prisoner and deceased, she added, were always the best of frineds. Drinking to excess had changed accused's whole character. Whilst a youth he injured his head in a fall. He had a good character from the Army.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death.

SWORD SWINGING RECORD.

At the Standing Camp Gymnasium, Ranikhet, on the 18th inst., Gunner Hall commenced swinging swords at 8 p.m. to break Gunner Vyner's record, which stood at 25 hours writes a correspondent to a contemporary. While swinging a message was received stating that Pte. Battersby, Yorks Regiment, had made a record of 27 hours 10 mins. Gunner Hall then swung till 12 o'clock on the 19th, thus completing a record of 28 hours, finishing in splendid style.

The following are the conditions under which Gunner Hall made his record: Weight of swords, 3½lbs. each Average revolutions, 114-2 per minute. Time, 28 hours. Pendant swing barred.

A Barisal telegram states that the Shurid defamation appeal, Ramcharan Pal, editor, *v.* Satish Chandra Sen, B.L., came up for hearing on Thursday in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Mr. Cammiade, who upheld the conviction and sentence of one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, cancelled the bail bond and sent the editor to prison on Friday.

RELIGIOUS INDIFFERENCE.

CARDINAL BOURNE'S INDICTMENT.

The fourth annual National Catholic Congress, the representative gathering of the Roman Catholic community in England, assembled on July 4, at Plymouth, under the presidency of Cardinal Bourne, says the "Daily Telegraph." Replying to an address presented to him on his arrival at the railway station, the Cardinal referred to the congress as a rallying point for the whole of England. Catholics, he added, came together, primarily, for their own interests, but also with a desire to help on the general good of the community.

The party on the platform included the Bishop of Plymouth, Lord Clifford of Cudleigh, and the Archbishop of Birmingham.

At a meeting at the Guildhall in the evening Cardinal Bourne delivered his presidential address, the subject of which was "Religious Indifference." It was long, he said, since any religious organisation in this country, apart from their own, had ventured to put forth any authoritative Catholic pronouncement on any disputed point of discipline or doctrine. Could they wonder that the busy man had grown weary of all this uncertainty, and had come to the conclusion that it would be time enough for him to go to church when professors of religion had made up their minds what they believed? It was such an attitude of mind which was responsible for the startling falling-off in attendance at church, and the abandonment of religious practice which those outside the Catholic Church openly admitted and constantly deplored. The dwindling Anglican congregations, the closing of Nonconformist places of worship, or letting of them for picture palaces or non-religious meetings, and the amazing disproportion between the reputed adherents of the Established Church and the number of those receiving confirmation in the Church, were all signs pointing to the same conclusion.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Englishmen still clung to a vague, respectful belief in God, but the organised practice of religion was losing all attraction for them. Nowhere had the departure from the old ideal been more complete than in the case of the marriage tie. The Christian ideal of indissoluble marriage had been frankly rejected. The reports issued by the recent Divorce Commission showed that most of those who were concerned about the marriage state took a non-Catholic, non-Christian conception of marriage. Bad as this was, it was not astonishing, as it was the logical consequence of religious changes of long ago. For forty years principles of indifference to definite religious teaching had been taught in the public elementary schools. There was small cause for amazement, therefore, if the schools furnished few recruits to the religious organisations of the country, or if the so-called "ruling classes" failed to approach questions of the hour from the standpoint of Christian faith.

Catholic religion alone could bring men to the due fulfilment of their obligations to their Maker and their fellows, and th t was why they wished to point out to their fellow-countrymen the danger which if the history of other countries could give trustworthy warning, would menace the peace and stability of the nation and of the Empire. Insufficient wages, and the conditions of life which resulted, had much to do with the absence of religion among those whose minds were so crushed and maimed by anxiety about even a sufficiency of daily bread that it was practically beyond their power to raise their thoughts to higher things.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Preaching at Westminster Abbey on July 6, the Bishop of Massachusetts spoke of the attitude of the Church towards the young men and women of to-day, says the "Daily News." There was, he said rising in the thought and heart of many young men and women a feeling that things were out of joint; that there was injustice where justice might reign. Our customs condemned some men before they heard them. Was the Church, in the spirit of Christ, alert to social justice?

The children of the Church, said the Bishop, should so express the faith of Christ in personal conviction, in an eye clear to the truth, in a loyalty to justice, and finally in a life of complete consecration to the very end, that the Church would not be on her defence.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SON.

The Duke of Devonshire distributed the prizes at Eastbourne College on July 5. One of the recipients was G. Lloyd George, son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he was loudly applauded when he came forward to receive the prize for the best drawing in pen and ink for the Press. The Chancellor's son has contributed some clever sketches to the Eastbourne College "Punch," a quarterly humorous publication.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, is on a first visit to Lahore informally, his object being to inspect the sites proposed for various public buildings, namely, the Medical College, Veterinary College, Public Library and Secretariat.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A" 3, Y. M. C. A. 0.

Both ground and weather were favourable yesterday, when a well filled stand was attracted. Drawing with the two Gymkhanas led one to expected the Y. M. C. A. to put up a fair show against the Sherwood Foresters "A." This they certainly did, two goals put through in quick succession against them in the first but only one in the second half. Had they been less nervous when near goal, they should have scored as on two occasions in particular a moderately good shot would have sufficed. Dare was unfortunately not out, but Robinson is quite a find. Their halves were good, Mathlalone less sure than we have seen him, and the forwards fast. Greene and D'Souza on their wings put in many good runs. Lleywellyn was also useful in the first moiety.

As to the Sherwoods "A", they did not appear to be in form, and their forward combination was erratic as compared with past work. The halves are still a lesson to others but the backs of colour, having to use weight to make up for inability to stop a fast set of opponents. The only change was the reverse of positions between Mitchell and Sampson, the latter and Orange too often outside. They will have to improve on this to beat their other team, but this is probably only a temporary falling off.

A run to each end, then a foul against Curtis was nullified by Mitchell being off-side. D'Souza took it away on the left, the ball going to Llewellyn and Cashman. The latter had a great chance, but after steadying himself shot low just outside the right post. Sampson and Greene were off-side, Llewellyn putting in a good run, pulled up by Wikins. Doctor then saved a high one by Astill, Wesson later forcing him to concede a corner, which Robinson got away very well. A nice move by the centre was stopped by Lamb, but then a good shot by Wesson was only stopped just under the bar by Doctor, Orange rushing it through as it dropped.

A good bit of work saw Cadman give Llewellyn a clear goal, but the backs were on him and a quick shot went over. The ball going the other end, Topliff gave in to Mitchell who, with Doctor on the right, sent into the left corner.

The Y. M. C. A. pressing Astill cleared and despite two off-sides they were on the defensive. Some even play, then Topliff centred well, Orange heading on to the left post. Foul against Perry saw Greene make up for it, but the Y. M. C. A. were sent back, to be relieved by an off-side. D'Souza and Wesson did well on the respective left wings, Cashman losing a chance presented by Perry charging down Wilkins's kick. At the other end a good shot by Topliff was saved, but, with Doctor out of his goal, Mitchell and Sampson lost easy chances as half-time arrived.

Sherwood Foresters "A" ..... 2 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

The Sherwoods coming up at once, a high lobbing shot by Mitchell was fisted out, Wesson then giving him a soft chance, but he shot straight at Doctor. A bad miss by Orange led to a smart run by Greene and a centre to the goal mouth, Garbutt heading away. A long kick by this back, which Robinson failed to return, left Orange a clear goal, but he again shot wide. The Y. M. C. A. pressed hard for a moment, but indulged in too much passing. Driven back, Topliff gave in to Orange who put in easily, but the former had been off-side. Two frees for "hands" promised well for the civilians, but Mathalone kicked behind. Orange nearly scored then a really good move followed by the Y. M. C. A. forwards. D'Souza gave to Cashman and he to Greene, who exchanged a pass with Perry and centred well, but D'Souza shot hurriedly with no steam in it. Another good run by Greene, keeping Wilkins off, and a corner which was cleared, a free for foul against Wesson going behind. D'Souza and Wesson were pulled up for off-side and Mitchell just missed. About of heading followed in the Y. M. C. A. goal mouth till from a shot by Fitzjohn, Orange was off-side. A moment later, however, Sampson got on, and a hard one went in off Doctor's hand.

A second later Sampson just missed heading in a fine centre by Topliff. Full time arrived with the score:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A" ..... 3 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

Sherwood Foresters "A":—Johnstone (goal), Garbutt and Wilkins (backs) Fitzjohn, Astill and Marvel (halves), Topliff, Mitchell, Sampson, Orange and Wesson (forwards).

Y. M. C. A.:—Doctor (goal), Robinson and Franklyn (backs), Lamb, Mathalone and Curtis (halves), Greene, Perry, Cashman, Llewellyn and D'Souza (forwards.)

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

G. I. P. Ry. v. Hornets.
Referee:—Bomb. Fortune.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

POSTPONED AGAIN.

Though no rain fell yesterday, the ground on the Marine Lines was found to be in too bad a condition to hold the mud sports run by the Bombay Gymkhana.

The original programme is therefore postponed for the third time for another week.

POONA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(Entries closed at 4 p.m. July 28.)

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

1 Mr. J. C. Smith's b aus g Duke of Lancaster (aged).
2 H. H. Jam Saheb's ch e m Lady R. by The Victory—Miss Polly (4 years).
3 Mr. R. R. S' bl aus g Keerit (aged).
4 Mr. M. Goculdas br e g Last Call (6 years).
5 Mr. J. Crawford's b e g Glangarry (4 years).
6 Genl. Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's b e m Tears (by wire).
7 Genl. Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill (aged).
8 H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Mil (aged).
9 H. H. Kour Saheb, of Patiala's b aus g Malmey (aged).

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1 Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Soomsam 14-0.
2 Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Real 14-0.
3 Mr. Mahomed A Nanji's b a h Agah Pasha 13-3½.
4 Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva 13-3.
5 Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot 13-3.
6 Mr. Lion's g a h Malayeb 13-1½.
7 Do. b a h Ream 13-1½.
8 Mr. R. R. S's g a h Abdul Malik 13-2.
9 Mr. M. Goculdas's ch a h Jehangir 10-0.
10 Mr. M. Goculdas's g a h Kimberley 13-3.
11 Mr. Nasser Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine 13-3-4.
12 Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Creditor 13-3- 3-4.
13 Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13-2.
14 Mr. J. M. Mistry's g a h Brazee 14-0.
15 Genl. Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's b a h Rajput 13-2¼ (by wire).
19 Genl. Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13-3 by wire.
17 Genl. Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Redfish 13-3 ¼.

THE ARABIAN PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

1 Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch, a h Money Gold (aged).
2 Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Yanasib (5 years).
3 Mr. Ali bin Talib's, b a h Shaif-el mulook (5 years).
4 Mr. A. M. Hassar's, g a h Ghalyum (6 years).
5 Mr. Mahomed Esmail's, g a h Peerage 14-0 (5 years).
6 Mr. Hassan Madar's, b a h Mars 13-3 ¾ (6 years).
7 Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi (3 years.).
8 Mr. A. R. Tahar's, ch a h Afzur Jung (5 years).
9 Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Sunspot (6 years).
10 Mr. R.R.S.'s ch a h The Winner (6 years,-
11 Messrs M. Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Hadee (aged).
12 Messrs M. Goculdass and P Mathurasdas's h a h Baloz 13-3 3-4 (aged)
13 Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Mysore (aged)
14 Genl. Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish III (late ga Agep,(by wire).
15 Genl Nawabzahada Obidulla Khan's g a h Financier (4 years) by wire
16 Genel Nawabzahd Obaidulla Khani's Abdul Aziz 13-3 3-4 (6 years)
17 Mr. J. M. Mistry' ch a h Young Salanic(aged)
18 Mr. J. R. Rajah's b a h Guinea Merchant (aged)
19 Mr. Abdul Aziz Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (5 years)
20 Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b an Ajmere (6 years)
21 Mr. Mohidin Dawood's b a h Guy Fawkes (6 years)

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

1 H. H. Jam Sheb's br e g Punt (aged)
2 Capt. E. Corbould Warren's b aus g Iaddie late Harwood by Beware (aged)
3 Mr. R. R. S s b e m Madnina (4 years)
4 Mr. Pitts ch e m Prima Donna 3 years
5 Mr. W. Priestleys h aus g Portland Lad (5 years)
6 Mr. M. Goculdas's br e m Pretty Good Sort (aged)
7 Mr. J. Crawford's b e g Jungle Law (4 years)
8 Capts. D. French A. W. Malony's b e m Miss Drake by Pam-Fistiana (3 years)
9 Mr. J. K. Kapadia's ch e m Douglas (aged)
10 Genl Nawabzahda's Obaidulla Khan's b e m Tears (by wire)
11 H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's b au g Mil (aged)
12 Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' ch aus g Borambil by Flavus—To pay Turvey (5 years)
13 H. H. Maharajah of Rewah's b aus g Lanceolar (aged) (by wire).

THE NEW-COMERS, PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

1 Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Rosebery 13, 3 1-2.
2 Mr. Ali been Talib's g a h Amear, 13-3.
3 Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Bingazi 14.
4 Mr. Ebrahim Minee's ch a h Safi 13, 3.
5 Mr. R. G. Barsfvalla's g a h Lord Roberts 13, 2 3-4.
6 Mr. R. G. Barsivalla's b a h Deahemsee 13-2.
7 Mr. N. Jehangir's b a h Alwar 13 3 3-4.
8 Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 13 3 1-2.
9 Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan 13-3 1-2.
10 Mr. K. Cawasjee's b a h Marigold 13-2.
11 Mr. H. Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond 13 0 1-4.
12 Capt. K. O. Goldie and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's ch a h Rummy 14.
13 Cap. K. O. Goldie and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's g a h Salisbury 13-3 3-4.
14 Mr. Abdoola Mahalla's g a h Vakil 13 2 3-4.
15 Mr. Yussuff bin Zaids's g a h Maidania 13 3 1-4.
16 Mr. E. G. Ally's g a President 13 2 1-2.
17 Mr. Haji Mahomood Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia 14.
18 Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's bl a h Zigomar 13 3 1-2.
19 Mr. A. S. Oomer's and Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Advocate 13 3.
20 Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot 13 3 1-2.
21 Mr. R. R. S's ch a h Shot Silk 13 2 3-4.
22 Mr. A. W. A. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahool.
23 Messrs. S. A. Wahed's and Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Startler 13 2 1-4.
24 Mr. Ebrahim's Mana's ch r h Beethoven 13 3 3-4.
25 Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Malabar 13 3 3-4.
26 Mr. M. Goculdas's b a h Ghalib 13 3 3-4.
27 Mr. M. Goculdas's ch a h Scorn 13 3.
28 Mr. M. Goculdas's g a h Grey Middleton 13 3.
29 Mr. M. Goculdas's g a h Gardener 13 1 3-4.
30 Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Jawan 13 2.
31 Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Toy 13 1 1-4.
32 Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood 13 2 1-2.
33 Mr. Mohidin Dawood's g a h First King 13 3 3-4.
34 Messrs. S. A. Wahed and Mahomed Jamals b a h Bezer Beg 14.

CLOSED STEEPLECHASE. Distance above 2½ Miles.

1 Mr. M. Rommel's ch aus g Better Luck (aged).
2 Messrs. D' Arcy and Stilemans b aus g Ennis Maison (aged).
3 Mr. J. L. Fagan's b aus g Terra Firma by Louis XIII-Carberra (aged).
4 Capt. K. O. Goldie and Mr. A H. M. Wilson's br aus g Deputy (aged).
5 Mr. F. de Pass's ch aus g Rob Roy (aged).
6 Mr. Eles' br aus g Bulloo (6 or aged).
7 Messrs. Eles, Greenshields and Capt. Monteith's b aus g Pewter (aged).
8 Mr. R. D. Wright's br aus m Tintack (aged).
9 Mr. J. Crawford's br e m Martha by Martin-Lady Mary II (5 years).
10 Mr. H. G. Lush-Wilson's b aus m Utopian (aged).

THE SUBALTERNS' PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

1 Major J. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Berlin 14-3-4.
2 Mr. D'Arcy's ch a g Munsoor Beg, 13-3 3-4.
3 Capt. E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat 14-0.
4 Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway 13 3½.
5 Capt. K. O. Goldie and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's ch a g Gold 13-1 1-2.
6 Capt. S. J. Donovan's ch a h Mercy 13-2½.
7 Capt. S. J. Donovan's b a h Burg 13-2½.
8 Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Little King 13-3-2.
9 Capt. Traill's ch a h Mahboob 13-2 3-4.
10 Messrs. Eeles, Greenshields and Capt. Monteith's ch a h Wait and Look 14-0 3-4.
11 Mr. J. Crawford's ch a h Tachreet 13.3 3-4.
12 Mr. J. Crawford's ch a h Gay Lad 14.0 ½.
13 Mr. J. R. W Grove's b a h Sidick 13, 3½.
14 Major E. Fetherstonhaugh's ch a g Duhallow 14.0 ½.
15 Capt. H. Meynell's b a h Verney 14.0.
16 Mr. Forman's h a h Fyzabad 14.0.

ENGLISH RACING.

GOODWOOD PLATE RESULT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 30.

The following is the result of the Goodwood Plate.

Washing Day 1
Bundook 2
Corncob 3

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third. Ten started

Betting.—5 to 1 against Washing Day, 7 to 1 Sundook 10 to 1 Corncob.

GOODWOOD CUP.

The following are the probable starters in the Goodwood Cup, with jockeys and weights.

Prince Palatine, (Saxby) 10.
Jackdaw (Blank) 9/7.
Catmint, (Maher) 9/3.
Rivoli (Wootton) 9/3.
Aleppo (Clark) 9/3.
Lance Chest (Walter Griggs) 9/3.
Cavalry (Greening) 8.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 29.

The meet to-day was at the 6th mile on the Alandi Road and the time 6-30 a.m. For a Tuesday meet the field was an unusually large one and must have nubered about forty. His Excellency the Governor was not present, but Lady Willingdon and Miss Beaumont Nesbit were. Other ladies present were Lady Barrett, Mrs. Cadell. Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Sweeney, and Mrs. Venntillis. Amongst the men were Major-General Sir Arthur Barrett, Brigadier General Aitken, Col. Perkins, Mr. Dunlop, Col. Daunt, Col. Cadell, R.F.A., Major Cumming XII Pioneers, Captains Sarson and Lloyd, R.F.A., Captain Vines, R.A., Captain Venntillis, Mr. Frost, and Captains Goldie and Vaughan from Government House.

The Master, after moving off along the road for quarter of a mile, turned westwards on to pasture land and drew northwards. After about a mile gradually working off to the left, he viewed a fox away on our left just the far side of the Old Bombay Road. He took hounds there, and they opened on the line at once. The fox headed southwards towards the river at first. After quarter of a mile he swung round left handed across a nullah and on to the high ground beyond. Then he set his mask for the Eastern Sister, crossed the Old Bombay road and took us to within eighty yards of the Alandi. Road about quarter of a mile south-west of the 7th milestone. Here he lay in a patch of rocks whilst the body of the pack swept over him. Jumping up among the tail hounds, who made vain grabs at him, he turned back sharp left handed between them and the field. Crossing a nullah he swung to the right and headed due north. After running in this direction for a short half mile he turned sharp right handed, took us across the Alandi Road and a quarter of a mile beyond it, crossing a nullah en route. There on the high ground he turned again right handed and headed for Yerrowda. He took us across a nullah, rose the opposing slopes and dropped down into the big nullah running north-east up to the Eastern Sister. Here hounds checked and it seems probable that we changed foxes. At this point, on a front of about 80 yards hounds were hunting the lines of three different foxes. Mr. Wilson came up from the left and told the Master one or two hounds were on a line there; meanwhile the main body of the pack had opened on a line in the centre: and, all the time, a solitary hound some thirty yards to the right had been hunting a line of his own and now threw tongue to it ecstatically. The Master took the line indicated by the main body of the pack. To those who were behind however it looked rather as if the solitary hound was right. Hounds now ran left handed down to the rifle range track, and thence slowly on, to the main Kalas nullah. Going along this they turned off left handed up the Temple Hill nullah and then swung round left handed back to where the Dhanori track crosses the main nullah. Here we lost our fox. This seems to be an extraordinary piece of ground, and apparently never carries any scent. On the previous occasion we hunted a fox into this self same patch rocks and there he simply played hide and seek with the hounds. Eventually he broke and ran for quarter of a mile in full view of the field. Hounds were put on the line at once but never owned it at all. This first run today was a really nice hunt of fifty minutes, and was only marred by the behaviour of the field. They would not give hounds any room at all even at a check. What is wanted is a field master with a pretty gift of invective and a voice like the bull of Bashan. Even he, like Sir Boyle Rockhe's bird, would have to be in two, if not three, places at once.

After losing our fox we turned north-eastwards along the western slopes of the Temple Hill nullah, and soon the Master viewed a fox. He ran for half a mile along the slopes of the nullah, then doubled back sharp left handed and turned westwards on to the high ground. Here on some plough he ran us clean out of scent.

We then turned towards the meet; and, just after we had crossed the first of the nullahs running up to the Sister Hills, hounds got on the line of a jack. It proved to be only a cub, but it gave a most interesting hunting run though a very slow one. He headed northwards along the eastern slopes of the centre Sister Hills nullah. After half a mile hounds checked; then one on the western slopes threw tongue in a small nullah running due west. From the head of it, hounds worked the line slowly northwards for fifty yards: meanwhile one hound was puzzling out a line parallel to them and fifteen yards to their right. When scent failed, casting round, the Master hit off the line again low down along the slopes of the nullah, and some ten yards to the right of where the one hound had been working. All three lines were parallel, and, as a strong westerly wind hand sprung up, it clearly shows how scent gets carried away down wind. Still heading northwards we worked up to the high ground beyong the nullah, then right handed for a couple of hundred yards through some crops. Here the jack suddenly jumped up about fifty yards to our right and hounds killed in another hundred just below a small bund. The Master presented the brush to Mrs. Shepard. We were now about a mile south-east of Dighi and quite close to the Pioneer's Rifle Range.

Our first hunt was the run of the day and works out at about six miles; the second was a short mile, and the third about a mile and a half.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 30.

On an extremely slushy ground which was declared by the referee to be unplayable, with the cyclone blowing and rain drizzling, the Calcutta F. C. very sportingly met the Royal Irish Rifles in the semi-final of the Indian Football Association Shield Competition. The Council of I. F. A. declared it a charity match but the gate could not be a big one. Aided by the gale the Calcutta Club pressed throughout the first half but failed to penetrate the opposing defence. The aspect of the game changed during the second half and the soldiers beat McAndrew twice although he had been playing a sound game. Both the shots came from the left wing and from a long range.

The winners play the 91st Highlanders on Friday next.

BANGALORE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 30.

To-day's results at the assault-at-arms include the following:—

Sword v. Sword:—Duffadar Mahomed Khan, 26th Light Cavalry. Cavalry.

Sword v. Lance:—Lieutenant H. Alvas, 44th Battery.

Foil v. Foil:—Lieut. A. Rogers, 61st Pioneers.

Sabre v. Sabre (dismounted):—Color Sergt. Cameron, Cameron Highlanders.

Individual tent-pegging with sword:—Kote Duffadar Jamaludin, 26th Light Cavalry.

Tug-of-war, 100 stone, final:—2nd Sappers and Miners beat 101st Grenadiers.

Sword vs. Sword:—Sergt.-Major Champman, 7th Hussars.

Royal Field Artillery driving competition:—2nd Battery.

Sword vs. Bayonet Lance:—Duffadar Nekat Row Sindhay, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

Bayonet team Combat:—101st Grenadiers.

Individual Jumping for Indian Officers:—Jamadar Krishna Urs, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

A TRIAL MATCH.

B. A. C. 2, vs. R. G. A. 2.

The newly formed B. A. C. team for the Rover's Tournament, a combination of the Commercial Gymkhana, B. A. C. and Hornets, met the R. G. A. on the Oval yesterday. When the game resulted in a draw of two goals all. It was a very close thing, O'Keefe and Hart scored for the Artillery. Murray scored for the Athletic and towards the close, Osborne put a beauty through just under the bar. With a few more practice games, the combined team should do well. Walker could not play in goal. They are sure to give trials to others, who may improve on the wing halves or inside forwards.

B. A. C. ..... 2 goals.
R. G. A. ..... 2 goals.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 29.

Kent beat Gloucester at Gravesend by eight wickets.

LONDON, July 30.

The match between Derbyshire and Leicestershire at Ashby-de-la-Zouch was drawn Derbyshire winning on the first innings.

LONDON, July 30.

Surrey defeated Yorkshire at Hull by 57 runs.

Northants beat Somerset at Bath by 264 runs.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The subordinate employees of the Chief Constructor's Department, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, will offer a thanksgiving mass at Mount Mary's Church, Bandra, on Sunday the 3rd August, 1913, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BURMA BOXING FIASCO.

Although we feel that the promoters of boxing shows here are somewhat exorbitant in their charges, we do feel a certain amount of sympathy for those who were sporting enough (especially after such an exhibition given by Fisher against Jellicoe) to promote the fight between Pte. Crone of the Borders and Fisher. We should have had nothing what ever to say, says the "Burma Critic," had the General commanding the Burma Division given more notice, although the rules which governed his desision to put a stop to the fight do not seem to those best calculated to enhance the the name of British sport, which has always had the name in the past of allowing the best man to win, whatever be his nationality or creed. To our minds it could not hurt British prestige in the least to see Fisher win his fight against Crone, for the spectators and the fighters themselves are fully aware, that the latter are, to say the least, very mediocre boxers when compared to England's best ring men. All the damage, to our way of thinking, has already been done; for has not a negro (and it must be admitted that that negro has proved himself to be one of the best champions who has ever stepped into a ring) beaten all comers in the easiest of manners? And has not the news been sent to all the corners of the world by telegram? No, we cannot see what object has been attained in stopping the fight. We have seen Fisher fight soldiers in Calcutta on several occasions and nothing was ever said. Sam Newman, an American, fought Fisher, and the latter was the first to ackowledge that his opponent was a better man. We cannot help feeling that this Fisher-Crone fiasco constitutes a most regrettable departure from the wholesome British rule in all sporting events, "let the best man win," and then three hearty British cheers for him.

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AUTHOR'S CRIMES.

BIGAMY AND FRAUD.

Sentences of imprisonment, with hard labour, amounting in duration to fifteen months were passed by the Recorder of London, at the Old Bailey, on July 4, on Charles Hosken, otherwise known as Charles Granville and Henry Charos James, 46, an author. Hosken had been found guilty, on two accounts, of bigamy, and also of obtaining £2,000 by false pretences from Joseph Edward Harold Terry, and converting to his own use the sum of £1,500, the money of the Swift Press (Ltd.), says the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Bodkin, Mr. E. C. P. Boyd, and Mr. M. Shearman, jun., prosecuted; Mr. Rose-Innes, K.C., and Mr. Curtis Bennett, defended.

The Recorder said that he did not propose to proceed with another indictment which remained on the file of the Court.

Mr. Bodkin said the defendant was married at Helston, Cornwall, in 1892, and in 1898 he was a bankrupt. The first bigamous marriage was in November, 1905. Hosken was living with his wife in London, and at the same time he was entering into an engagement to be married to a Mrs. Parker. His defence in connection with that particular charge was that he was absolutely unconscious of the fact that he was being married at all.

MIND A BLANK.

The Recorder: He said his mind was a blank.

Mr. Bodkin said it was suggested that the man was overcome by some liquid which he had drunk in the house before going to the ceremony. Mrs. Parker was greatly distressed at the suggestion, and it had done her great harm in her profession as a teacher. So far, indeed, from the defenda being unconscious, he called at the house in the morning, went away, and came back again and dressed for the wedding. And his signature in the register was perfect. The register was falsified by his signing it in the name of "Henry Charos James," which was simply assumed by him to hide the identity of Charles Granville, the bankrupt. Soon after the ceremony he went back to his wife and son, and they left the country.

The second bigamy was committed at Edinburgh in 1908. The lady was a Mrs. Caroline Leontine Fawcett. She was apparently quite infatuated with him, and he, no doubt, was attached to her, considering that she was a lady of means. Any impression that defendant went to Tangier with yet another woman in consequence of the alleged intemperate habits of his real wife was quite wrong, considering that two bigamies intervened between the desertion of Mrs. Hosken and the arrest of the defendant in Tangier.

Defendant was passing under the name of "Godwin" when arrested at Tangier in October last, and Mrs. Fawcett met him on his return, the fact that he had gone off with another woman apparently making no difference to her infatuation. It was a pure piece of good fortune which enabled the police to find out about the bigamies, and as to who and what the prisoner really was.

AUTHOR AND POET.

Mr. Alfred Richard Orage, editor of the "New Age," was called as a witness on behalf of the prisoner. He said he had known Hosken well, both as founder and manager of Stephen Swift and Co. (Ltd.), and as an author and poet.

Mr. Curtis Bennett: In the literary and publishing world he always held a high reputation?

Witness: Very high indeed; so high, in fact, that he was called the English Tolstoi.

Witness said that defendant was fair and very generous in his dealings, and that he had been working extremely hard.

Mr. John M. Kennedy, journalist, gave similar evidence.

Dr. E. C. Daniell, of Epsom, said he treated defendant in September last. Hosken was in a highly nervous condition, suffering from onverwork, and witness told him that he should go away and take a rest.

In answer to Mr. Bodkin, witness said he found no symptoms which might have been accounted for by drugs or drink.

Mr. Rose-Innes asked the Recorder to take into account the fact that defendant had suffered a considerable amount of mental worry before he went away; that Mrs. Parker bore no ill-feeling against him; and that Mrs. Fawcett was an unwilling prosecutrix. She loved this man——

The Recorder: She did what?

Mr. Rose-Innes: Loved. She has stood by him and assisted him in every way in his defence. Counsel pointed out that Hosken had already been seven months in prison, and that his career was blasted and destroyed.

Prisoner: I am perfectly conscious of the tragic nature of what has taken place in this court.

NEW USE FOR TREES.

Trying out a new car on the road between Cedar Grove and Great Notch, a motorist stopped to pick up an old farmer who looked as if he might ride and who admitted that it was his first experience in an automobile. The machine was hitting a pretty good clip when it skidded on a soft spot and ran into a tree. Nobody was hurt, but as the ruralite picked himself up he said to the motorist: "Well, that was going some. But say, mister, there's one thing I'd like to ask you. How do you stop one of these contraptions where there ain't no trees?"—"Argonaut."

THE TSAR AND PAVLOVA.

RUSSIAN SCULPTOR MODELLING OF FAMOUS DANCER.

By order of the Minister of the Court of the Tsar a Russian sculptor, M. Seraphin Soudbinine, is on a visit to London to undertake the modelling of Madame Pavlova in various poses.

M. Soudbinine, who is typically Russian in physique and general appearance, is already at work in the conservatory at Madame Pavlova's residence at Golder's Green, where he explained to a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" as far as possible, his outlook and purposes.

So far as English scupture is concerned, M. Soudbinine has no views in particular. He frankly confesses that his acquaintance with the works of British artists is limited, inasmuch as he has not had time to study them in this country, and has had few opportunities of doing so elsewhere.

A link of common interest, however, is found in M. Soudbinine's admiratio nfor Rodin, of whom he is a personal friend, and at whose atelier he is a constant visitor.

M. Soudbinine is familiar with the "Bourgeoises de Calais" group designed for a London site and spoke of this with enthusiasm.

Among his own works that he has with him is a small bust of Rodin in bronze, who has likewise been sculptured by him in marble.

The principal evidences of the work of M. Soudbinine apart from the modelling in which he is actively engaged, consist of photographs. Among these figure Roman slaves, a torso, and sundry reproductions of the human form as studies in marble and bronze.

The object of M. Soudbinine's visit is, of course, primarily to execute the order of the Russian Court, and his models will be reproduced in porcelain in the private porcelain factory of the Tsar, the products of which are for the use of the Imperial family only, and for gifts to their personal acquaintances, a limitation that does not apply to reproductions in other media.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

A TALE OF SOME YOUTHS.

This tale is about (some) youths. Certain young men went to an outlying village where some young girls were. They went on, and came to a stream; there was (practically) no water on the road; the water came (only) up to their ankles. They passed on. They came to where the maidens were, and came and greeted them, and carried them off. They came to the stream and found it full up with water. (Then) they said, "Ah (when) we passed this water it was not so," and they said, "How is this?" One among them said, "Let us turn back." The rest said, "No, we do not go back." Now they were three, the king of wrestlers, the king of bowmen, and the king of prayer. (And) they said, "Let each try and get out of the difficulty by resorting to his own particular skill." They said, "Let the one who is strong in prayer commence." So he prostrated himself, spat on his staff (and) struck the water; (and) the water opened, and he with his maiden passed over. Then the water returned to where it was. Next the prince of bowmen drew out this arrows from his quiver, he set them in a line on the water, from one bank to another, he returned and lifted up his maiden. They stepped on the arrows (and) passed over. Then he came back (and) picked up his arrows. There remained the king of wrestler. He, too, sought for what he should do; he could not find a way. He tried this way, (and) failed, he made that plan (and) failed, until he was weary.

Then he got in a rage, (and) seized his maiden, and with a wrestling trick twisted his leg round hers, (and) they jumped, (and) rose in the air, (and) did not fall, except on the edge of the (far) bank. Now among them who was better than another? If you do not know who was least, there you are. Off with the rat's head.—From "Hausa Folk-lore, Customs, Proverbs, etc.," by R. Sutherland Rattray.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION AT POONA.

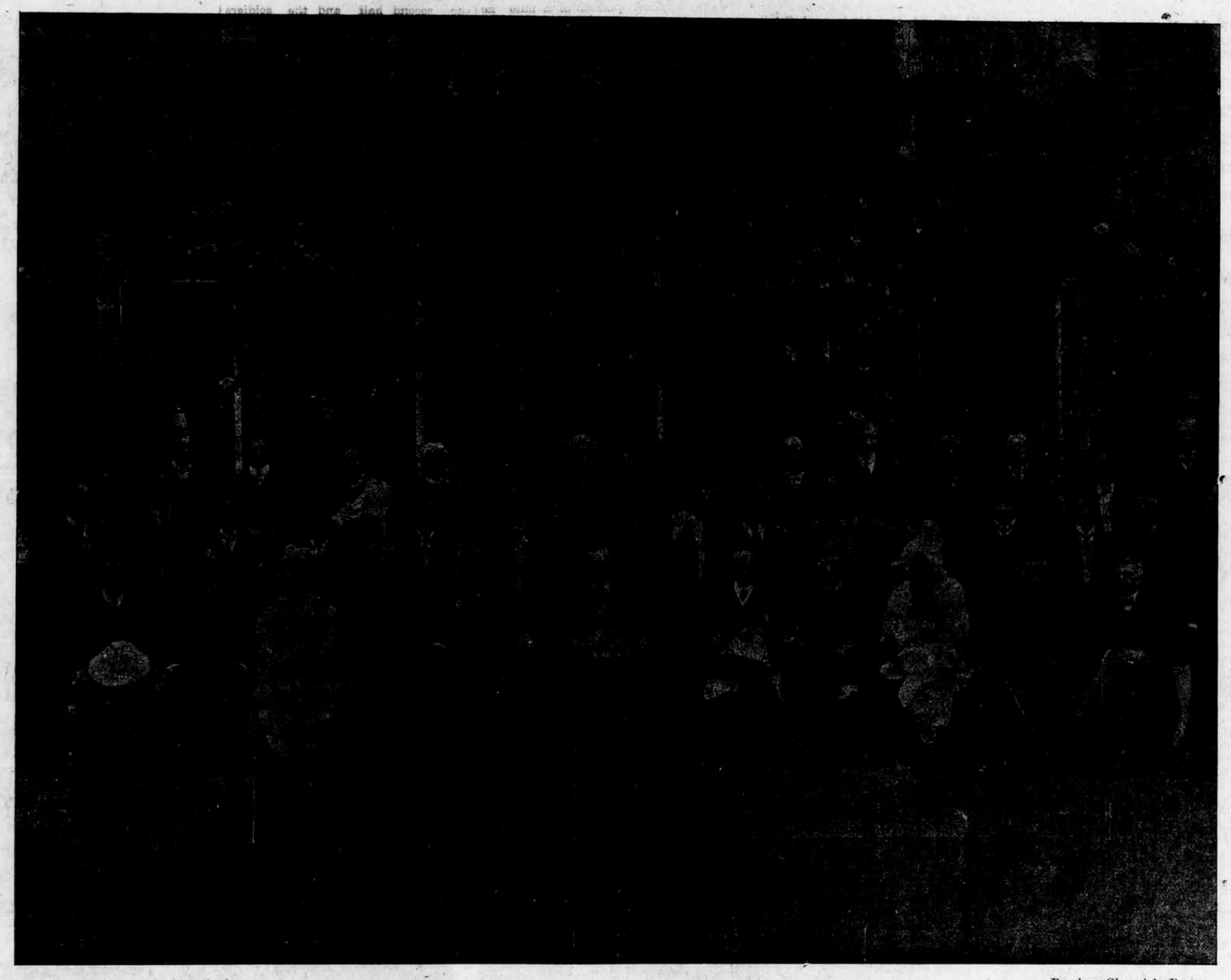

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

TARIFF REFORMER'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Chamberlian's birthday was celebrated at Princes' Resturant, London, by a large company, which included many members of Parliament. Viscount Ridley occupied the chair.

The Chairman intimated that he proposed sending the following telegram to Mr. Chamberlain in the name of the company:

One hundred and fourteen Tariff Reformers, assembled at dinner on your 77th birthday, send you their heartiest greetings; are rejoiced to know that Mrs. Chamberlain has recovered from her serious operation, and assure you of their intention to carry out the work that you have begun.

A SPLENDID EXAMPLE.

The following letter of apology for absence from Sir E. Carson, M.P., was read by the chairman:

I regret I am not well enough to attend the banquet to-night in honour of Mr. Chamberlain's birthday. I never for a moment forget the obligations all loyal Irishmen owe him for the part he played in the defeat of Home Rule, when, in 1886 and 1893, it was the dominant question before the country.

I do, indeed, sorrow that it is not possible for him to be present in the House to assist us in the present grave crisis. However, I am happy to know that he as keenly detests the efforts to break up the United Kingdom as ever, and we have in him, always, a splendid example of what patriotism, earnestness and determination can do to save our country.

The reading of the letter was greeted with land cheers.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

The Chairman, proposing the toast of "Mr. Chamberlain," said they were not met as a Tariff Reform organisation, but as admirers and fellow-workers of Mr. Chamberlain. Speaking as one who believed in Mr. Chamberlain's mission, his conviction was that the great driving force in the movement was their belief that the British Empire was perhaps the greatest agency for good that had been known in the history of the world. The Empire had within it forces that made for disintegration which required to be checked, and no man living had done more for the consolidation of the Empire than Mr. Chamberlain. (Cheers.)

The letter written by Sir Edward Carson recalled the part he took in preventing disintegration of the Empire at its core. It was Mr. Chamberlain also who made the Colonial Conference a real thing. He considered closely and carefully everything which could unify or develop the Empire, and after patient study and close commune with representatives from Overseas, he decided that Imperial Preference was the avenue for Imperial develcpment. (Cheers.) It was well to remember that fact, because many people were apt to forget that the real spring of the Tariff Reform movement was not a question of taxation, but the desire to develop the resources of the Empire. (Cheers.) Even those who opposed the policy which was identified with Mr. Chamberlain's name had been driven from their original positions, and were forced to seek the unity of the Empire if they could in other ways, and in so far as they did seek unification it was good.

It was largely due to Mr. Chamberlan's action that such questions as the interdependence of the different parts of the Empire on questions of finance and intercommunication, and, above all, on questions of defence, had been brought to the forefront. (Cheers.) It was due largely to Mr. Chamberlain that the attitude of the Dominions towards Downing-street had changed materially during the last twenty years. No one could doubt also that the movement he had started had made our fellow-subjects across the seas realise that we at home were beginning to know what were their yearnings and aspirations, and that that made them more loyal and more ready to co-operative with us at home in every line of Imperial development. (Cheers.) Th work to which Mr. Chamberlain had devoted himself would be carried on, and they all trusted that he would live to see the harvest reaped. (Cheers.)

Lord Ebury, in reply to requests for a speech, remarked that he felt they were assembled at a time when the movement was buried under the incubus of a totally unnecessary surrender. (Cheers.) He would not dilate on the subject because there might be some present who were perhaps unconsciously more or less responsible for that surrender.

COLONIAL GOVERNOR'S DESPATCH.

ALLEGED LIBEL OF A LADY

Before Mr. Justice Avory and a special jury a settlement was arrived at on July 7, in the action brought to recover damages for libel by Miss Gertrude Clotilda Hay, a lady owing, large estates in Jamaica, against Sir Sydney Oliver, formerly governor of the colony, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Gregory, K.C., with Mr. H. Fraser (instructed by Messrs. Wontner and Sons), said that the plaintiff, the daughter of Admiral Hay, became possessed of large estates in her own right in Jamaica in 1909 and 1910, and went to live on them. For many years of her life she had devoted herself to beneficent works, and when she took up her residence in Jamaica the state of affairs in the island moved her deeply. The inhabitants consisted to a large extent of creoles, coolies from India, and negroes, and she then, and still, believed that the provision for medical attention was inefficient, and that the arrangements made with regard to provision for labour were bad, and she found fault in one or two ways with the legal processes provided.

Plaintiff came to England in 1910 and took steps to bring the matter before the Colonial Secretary. The Colonial Secretary sent out her report to the defendant, who was the Governor of Jamaica. Sir Sydney sent a despatch in reply, which the plaintiff complained was also published in other ways It was admitted that the sending of the despatch to the Colonial Secretary was absolutely privileged. The despatch contained certain references to Miss Hay, which she considered traduced her character.

Mr. Duke, K.C., with him Mr. O'Hagan (instructed by Messrs. Sutton, Ommaney, and Rendall), accepted absolutely what Mr. Gregory had said as to the influence and motives which actuated Miss Hay in making her appeal to the Colonial Office for the appointment of a Royal Commission in respect to the administration of the government of the island by Sir Syney Oliver. Defendant was obliged to write with entire frankness to the Colonial Secretary with regard to the many matters which were brought under review. What happened afterwards was that a copy of the despatch was stolen or otherwise obtained from the Government printing office in Jamaica and published in a Jamaica newspaper. Miss Hay felt, and counsel thought rightly, aggrieved. The despatch was not only thus circulated in Jamaica, but from the Colonial Office members of Parliament obtained copies. Sir Sydney had never failed to recognise that Miss Hay was a lady of benevolent impulses and strong desire to help those about her. She was placed in circumstances of great difficulty. She had succeeded to estates of which she had not complete control, with a population very little removed from barbarism.

In the despatch there was a reference to a statement imputed to a local member of one of the administrative bodies of the island. Some critic put upon the language used an interpretation which, if it could be accepted, Miss Hay naturally regarded as most wounding and unjust. Sir S. Oliver, emphatically disclaimed the idea that he could ever have thought it possible that there was any foundation for the alleged suggestion.

If he had not been misled he would have framed the despatch with regard to that matter differently. He desired to make it clear that there was no jealousy or antagonism on his part of the philanthropic efforts of Miss Hay

His Lordship: Has any proper punishment been meted out to the newspaper which published this despatch?

Mr. Gregory: It is now defunct.

Mr. Duke: It died.

His Lordship: If it had been visited by the punishment of death I doubt whether that would have been too severe. For a newspaper to publish matter stolen from a Government printing office is one of the most heinous offences.

Mr. Gregory: It was not the plaintiff's case that it was stolen If the case had been fought I think I could have satisfied the Court that there had been ample publication apart from the newspaper.

His Lordship: The only observation I have to make is that looking at the paragraph which undoubtedly was the cause of the action being brought, I have formed the conclusion that on the true construction of it there was no such imputation upon this lady as she unfortunately concluded was intended. I am satisfied of that, reading it for the first time with a perfectly impartial mind.

The case was thus settled, a juror being withdrawn.

A SHATTERED ROMANCE.

A good-looking Polish tailoress, aged 20, explained in Yiddish to the Alien Immigration Board in "Mail Week" that she left her work at Warsaw in order to come to London to join her sweetheart. She was accompanied by her sister, aged 23 years, and the 19-year-old brother of her lover. The youth was the purse-bearer, and they had £14 between them.

The Chairman: Have you come here to work?

Applicant (smilling): I left my work to come to my sweetheart, who asked me to come over. (Laughter.) The latter told the Board that he was a tailor, but admitted that for the last five weeks his average earnings were only £1 a week.

The Board decided that the trio must go back to Russian Poland.

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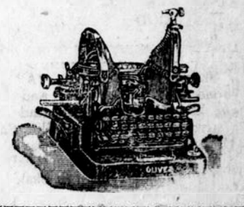

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BORROW CENTENARY.

THE SCHOLAR GYPSY.

"To the immortal memory of George Borrow" was the text of the toast given by Mr. Augustine Birrell at a dinner held at the Main's Head Hotel, Norwich, on July 5, in connection with the Borrow celebrations in honour of the centenary day of the author of "Lavengro."

All day the town was busy with the celebrations. The great writer and traveller was born near the city, and the Lord Mayor presented the deed of gift of the house where Borrow had lived in the town to the Corporation.

The "Nation" writing in this connection says:—When Borrow, who "was not born within her walls," prayed for the prosperity of Norwich, and that the "abomination of idolatry" might never pollute her, he was not dreaming of the innocent idol-worship to which the ancient city has just succumbed. He was thinking of the Scarlet Woman, and would have had nothing to urge against consecration of a temple in his own honor, with Mr. Birrell as its first priest. For our part, we do not grudge to Norwich the honor she has done herself. Was it not on some bookstall of Norwich that Borrow picked up the "Lexicon Tetraglosson"? In her close and cloisters he wandered with that prudent mentor, the *exul sacerdos*, who first told him that he would be a great philologist. In her horse-fair, marvelling at famous trotters and gallant stallions, he renewed his boy's blood brotherhood with Jasper Petulengro and his gipsy tribe. Here, too, it was that the law failed to mew him up, to bind him over, to docket him. He owed much to Norwich; she could not keep him. Some men must thank the city that gave them a home. Borrow's debt was to the place that sent him wandering. For our part, we find the monument and the museum incongruous, only because it is a sort of sacrilege to imprison the memory of the scholar-gypsy beneath a roof and within a city's walls. Borrow, if he must have a monument, should resemble the Pharoahs, whose pyramids were tents of stone. We should be hard put to it where to locate it. Ireland might claim it, or Wales, or Spain, and it should stand like a Druid's stone upon a lonely heath, its altar the ashes of a wanderer's fire.

SACRED CLASSICS.

Mr. Birrell affected a humorous surprise that "The Bible in Spain" should still be, what it was in his lifetime, the most popular of Borrow's books. Mr. Birrell, we think, is old enough to know the reason. "The Bible in Spain" was a Sunday book. It stood on the same shelf with Fox's "Martyrs" and "The Pilgrim's Progress," and it was like all the sacred classics, a permitted adventure, a sanctioned profanity. That library was a Gothic cathedral; we loved it for its gargoyles. Sunday was tolerable in the severest home when you might wander from the contemplation of racks and hooded inquisitors, to listen in the gathering darkness for the strepitation of Apollyon's wings, and end the day in the prison of Madrid or in running before a fresh breeze from Gibraltar to Tangier. To the youth of to-day the Sunday book is an unknown joy, and boys and girls wandering unleashed over all the uncharted delights of the library, will think no longer of "The Bible in Spain" as the glorious alternative to the "Pious Deaths of Many Godly Children." Borrow, by the brilliant subterfuge of that title, enrolled his book, if not among the consolations of religion, at least among its alleviations. It is doubtful whether his reputation has anything to lose by the decay of that gratitude with which the imprisoned imagination of the British nation regarded him. "The Bible in Spain" has become for us to-day neither more nor less than "Eothen," or "The Sentimental Journey," a book of travels which in its own wayward manner is immortal literature, and differs from these two chiefly by its total freedom from affectations and refinements. Whether it will survive the disappearance of the Sunday shelf is a nicer question. Fox is dead and forgotten, with all the hatreds that he strove to keep alive. If Borrow's most famous book lives persistently through the future, it will owe its survival in no small measure to the greater merits of "Lavengro." In the rambling delights of its interminable variety the real Borrow walks abroad for us. It is the whole man, where the other is but an episode in a career. It is the distilled spirit of a life, where the other is but the vintage of a season.

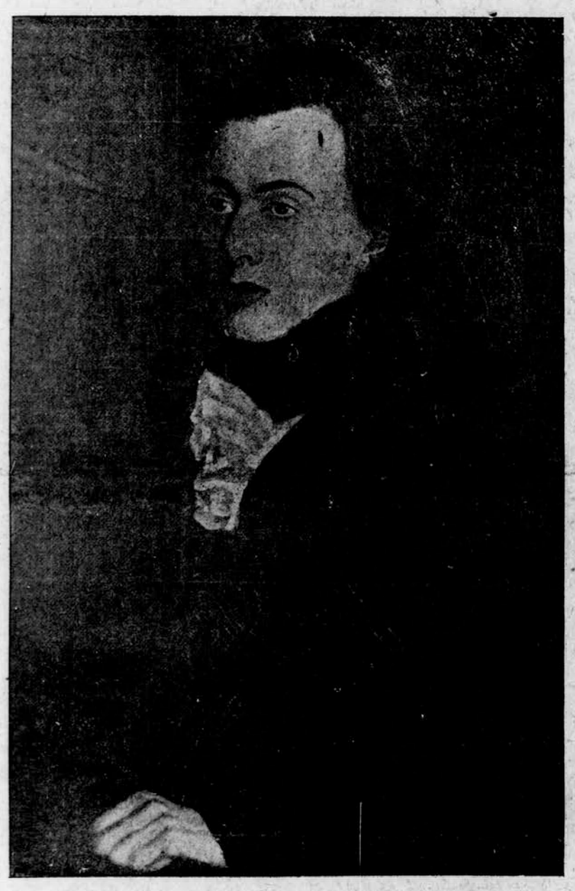
MOST ALLURING PORTRAIT GALLERY.

It is not easy to appraise "Lavengro," because it is impossible to class it. There is no book like it, unless it be the other works of Borrow. It is worth all of them together, and it is its originality which gives it its lonely place in the literature of its age. In that self-conscious, introspective age, it stands alone by the strange combination of its vivid personality, with its defiant externality. It is something of a joke that Borrow should have designed in the form of the autobiography, or as his contemporaries would have styled it, of "confessions," the most alluring portrait gallery in which a master ever invited us to walk. There is only one famous book with which one is ever tempted to compare it. It recalls at moments the adventurous memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini. There is the same restless spirit of movement, the same resolve to extort the utmost from life, the same contempt for all the common standards of success, if experience can but be made to yield its fruits, the same directness and simplicity in the telling of a story. Borrow's delight in a fight is unlike Cellini's, because it is disinterested, and knew nothing of vindictive passion, but across the difference between the Italian of the Renaissance and the Victorian Englishman there is the same joyous vitality, which is assertive and pugnacious, because it is young and strong. But if Cellini wrote his book because he was absorbingly interested in himself, Borrow's vitality, is rather expansive and acquisitive. He was himself precisely in the power of attraction, which he exerted for all the odd characters whom he caused to stroll in an unregimented procession before us, like wayfarers upon a highway. He must have exerted upon human beings something of the same mesmeric fascination that he loved to use upon horses and snakes. From Irish Murtagh to the Armenian and the apple-woman, his characters are all wild creatures, whom he has somehow called from their lairs and their deserts until they whinny in his stable, or coil in his breast. One can never think of "Lavengro" as a novel. His characters are not his creations; they are his confidants. We know as each odd figure crosses his road, challenging, hiding, cheating, or dodging, that before we have turned many pages, they will have told him their whole life-story. He is the ideal traveller, who knows that he will see nothing in his wanderings so curious as his fellows on the road. We care not how far he ranges or how close he hides to home. He will find adventures under the windows of his father's barracks, or in the lanes around an English town, more thrilling than anything which he experienced in Spain.

CREATIVE FIDELITY.

Adventures are not a matter of chance. They do not happen. They are the inevitable response which a vivid personality evokes from its fellows. The average man can go in and out among his kind without ever striking from those he encounters the flash of a self-revelation which will make so much as an anecdote. There are others who can hardly stroll through a suburban street or enter an omnibus without stimulating from someone whom they encounter a vivid expression of himself. That was Borrow's genius as a man. His talent as a writer was a creative fidelity. There are dreary critics who have objected that his characters do not talk like common men. The criticism has just that element of truth which makes it a eulogy. Borrow's rustics and gypsies and unlettered women do had the gift of rousing them to an exceptional and energetic self-expression. To talk with him, one feels, was for all of them a supreme opportunity, and there is in their diction and their turns of phrase a heightening, a consciousness, which betrays their spiritual excitement. Turn to the few pages in which the Irish lad, Murtagh, describes the habitual boredom of his existence. One seems to be listening to "The Playboy of the Western World." The same idioms, the same poetic handling of words and sentences is there, and Borrow seized it and retained it in his memory, because he was that rare linguist who loves language as the expression of personality. We do not know how gypsies talk. But after that triumphant demonstration of Borrow's power to seize the spirit of Irish utterance, we do not doubt that he knew how to interpret his beloved Romany chals. It is this gift of interpretation which is his immortal contribution to literature. We do not for our part rate very highly his power of narrative. The famous fight in "Lavengro" is a tame thing when one compares it with the duel in "Victoria." His mind was fertile only when it explored. It made its own Saharas, and never lacked a North Pole. He scaled a language as mountaineers will climb an Alp. He evoked the shy mystery of a literary hermit or a highway tramp, as other men force a road into Thibet or journey to Mecca. In his movement of boredom he declined an Armenian noun.

LATE MR. GEORGE BORROW.



Bombay Chronicle Press.

On the occasion of the celebration of his hundredth birthday. The above illustration is taken from the "Graphic."

PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT.

WOMAN "THE MORE CIVIC AND THE MORE SOCIAL SEX."

Mr. Lawrence Housman, in the course of an address to the International Women's Franchise Club during mail week on "petticoat government," said they did not mean by that the assumption by women of civic power for civic ends, but only the assumption of power individually secured for individual ends, says the "Daily News."

"Take a young and active gorilla," Mr. Housman said, "and after tying it up loosely in a large sack put it in a small room full of knick-knacks of furniture, and leave it to find itself. When you return in half an hour you won't know the room. (Laughter.) But the havoc wrought is no greater than the havoc which has been wrought in the home by woman, owing to the artificial restrictions in which she has been kept there.

"Woman is the more civic and the more social of the two sexes," he said, "and from civic and social impulses she has been kept for generations, while man, that delightful cock-a-doodle-do of the race, has tried his hand for centuries at the larger domesticity of the State and has made a hash of it."

EDUCATED WOMEN.

CHALLENGE BY A WELL-KNOWN BIOLOGIST.

CLASSICS v. BABIES.

A vigorous challenge to the higher education of women is flung down by Dr. M. S. Pembrey, the well-known biologist and lecturer in physiology at Guy's Hospital, in the new number of "Science Progress," says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The old-fashioned view of women's place in nature, he declares, is the one supported by biological knowledge. The slur cast upon our Victorian mothers has not ben properly resented.

It is true that they did not glory in competing in mental and physical contests with men, but they could and did bear large and healthy families.

"The possession of a baby," he says, "is of more value to the State than a first-class certificate in classics or a silver trophy for sport." As the result of the higher education of women and their employment in posts which might be filled by men, we have late marriages, which are bad for the health and morals of both sexes and bad for the State, as the family will be smaller and less vigorous.

"NOT A GOOD IDEAL."

"The so-called higher education of women," he asserts, "is not a good ideal for either woman, man, or the State. Education at a university for three or four years makes a considerable demand upon the bodily, mental, and pecuniary resources of the woman, and there is little doubt that these would be more useful to all concerned if they were devoted to, or reserved for, marriage.

"There is no evidence that the middle-aged intellectual woman makes a better wife or mother. The indications are all the other way. The woman who is married for her services as a cheap secretary or assistant in her husband's intellectual pursuits is as much degraded as the wife who is valued only as a cheap housekeeper and cook."

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

CARROT AND DHAL SOUP.
LOBSTER EN ASPIC.
SCALLOPED MEAT AU GRATIN.
PARTRIDGES A LA SUISSE.
CROUTES A LA BERNADOTTE.
GATEAU A L'AFRICAINE.

Soup Vegetables, As. 4. Lobsters, As. 4. Meat, As. 8. Partridges, As. 10. Potatoes, As. 2. Eggs, As. 8. Vegetables, As. 5. Odds and Ends, As. 3. Total Rs. 2-14.

CARROT AND DHAL SOUP.

Make a stock by boling 4 tablespoonfuls of dhal in 2 seers of water till reduced by more than half, when strain. Take 8 or 10 small carrots, 2 onions, the lid of the pan and setting it quite chopped in pieces and fry them in a large tablespoonful of butter by shutting the lid of the pan and setting it quite at the side of the fire for an hour. Now add the stock and cook until the vegetables are like pulp; rub through a sieve, adding flavouring to taste.

LOBSTER EN ASPIC.

Make stock for the aspic by boiling down the shells of the lobsters and a seer of water till reduced by half; turn it into a well flavoured aspic. Take a small border mould, and run a layer of the aspic into it; arrange the flesh of one or two small lobsters, cut into neat pieces in it, with some capers and bits of cucumber or beetroot, fill up with the aspic. Reserve the flesh of one lobster and shred it rather finely and mix it with some tender leaves of lettuce, washed and carefully dried. When the mould is set, turn it into a dish and in the centre pile the lobster and lettuce, pouring over it at the very last a mixture of oil vinegar, tobasco sauce, onion juice, and salt, and garnish with hardboiled egg quarters.

SCALLOPED MEAT AU GRATIN.

This can be made with raw or cooked meat, but in the one case it will require an hour to cook, in the other only 15 minutes. Make a large cup of good brown sauce using any bones and trimmings for the stock, flavouring it with tomato, or carrot or any other vegetable. Spread in a pie dish a layer of minced meat well dredged with peppered and selted flour, then slices of the vegetable you have flavoured the sauce with, previously cooked if it be anything but tomato toes, then a layer of baked crumbs, little dabs of butter and a sprinkling of minced parsley. Continue till the dish is full, pouring the prepared sauce, which should be rather thick, over all; bake for the time required.

PARTRIDGES A LA SUISSE.

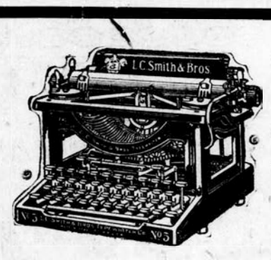
Make some stock from giblets of the birds; truss them neatly and set them to stew in a casserole, or jar, in the oven with some blanched onions, sticks of celery, half a teacupful of well washed rice, a green chilli and sufficient stock. Cook till the rice is quite soft, and the stock almost absorbed. Serve with a sauce of onion, cooked soft enough to rub, through a sieve, seasoned with salt, tobasco sauce and a little lime juice.

CROUTES A LA BERNADOTTE.

Mix a small tin of anchovy paste with a tablespoonful of good brown sauce, a drop of tobasco and 2 of onion juice, rub through a sieve and spread some fried croutes thickly with it. Lightly cook the yolks of two eggs with a tablespoonful of butter seasoning with pepper and salt, and pour some over each toast, serving at once.

GATEAU A L'AFRICAINE.

Work two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar into the yolks of three eggs with a wooden spoon. Beat the white to a stiff froth and sieve 2 level tablespoonfuls of flour; and mix altogether lightly. Put dabs of the mixture on a greased baking tin about the size of a biscuit and bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour. When cold scoop out a small piece from the bottom of each, place a little whipped cream in the cavity and stick two together, cover with chocolate or orange icing and when cold serve. For the icing, melt three ounces of chocolate in a wineglass of warm water and then add half a pound of icing sugar and let it all heat but not boil; use when cold. For orange icing omit the chocolate flavour the water strongly with orange peel, using half water and half juice to make the amount of liquid.



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